

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

PROGRESS

## MANITOBA BOUNDARY EXTENSION

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE MANITOBA BOUNDARY QUESTION HAS AT LAST BEEN SETTLED ON TERMS ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH THE PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS, WILL BE RECEIVED WITH GENERAL SATISFACTION. WHEN THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION HAS BEEN PASSED, MANITOBA WILL NO LONGER BE "A POSTAGE STAMP ON THE MAP OF CANADA," BUT WILL ASSUME A FRONT PLACE IN THE SISTERHOOD OF PROVINCES, WITH AN AREA LARGER THAN EITHER SASKATCHEWAN OR ALBERTA, AND INCLUDING THE OCEAN PORTS OF FORT CHURCHILL AND PORT NELSON ON HUDSON BAY. PREMIER BORDEN AND PREMIER ROBLIN ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED ON HAVING SETTLED A QUESTION WHICH HAS BEEN A BONE OF CONTENTION AMONG POLITICIANS FOR MANY YEARS.

EQUITY

NOVEMBER 29, 1911

EQUITY

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"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN—A BRIGHTER DAY."



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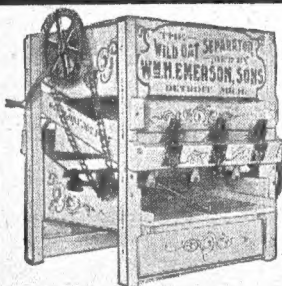
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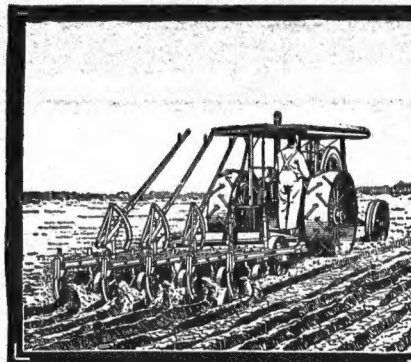
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CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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### I H C Service Bureau

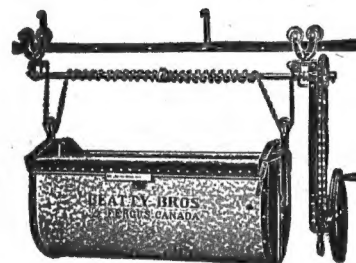
The Bureau is a clearing house for agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.



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# Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

## FLAX OR BARLEY

E.R.S., Lang, Sask.—Would you advise me, through your valuable paper, regarding the following?

1. Is barley as profitable a crop as flax on this very heavy flax land? Flax yields well here, but there seems to be so much danger of its being caught by frost. Then it is such a late crop and so hard to thresh in wet weather that it often has to be left out all winter. Little or no barley is raised here although it seems to do well, for the farmers claim that it is not as profitable as flax.

2. I have about 150 acres of flax, the crop of which was not threshed this fall, and I have thought of putting in barley on this ground next spring. What would you suggest?

Answers.—1. From the description of your land, it does not appear that barley would be as profitable as flax in your locality. A fairly gritty or sandy soil is necessary to secure the best results from barley. We cannot agree with you that flax is a late crop. Very good results may be obtained from flax if your crop is sown early enough. A mistaken idea prevails throughout the length and breadth of the country that flax can be sown as late as the middle of June. If you practice such late seeding you will not get the best results. To secure the greatest success from flax the land should be properly prepared and the seed sown not later than May 15 to 20. If the crop is sown not later than the above mentioned date there is no reason why you should not secure good results in your district from this crop. Flax is, as we all know, one of the best paying crops in Western Canada, and your land is well adapted for it. In sowing flax care must be taken to secure as clean seed as possible and all seed should be treated with a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde before sowing to prevent the spread of flax wilt.

2. We should not advise you to sow barley at any rate. You failed to state whether the flax crop had been cut or not. If it was cut and your land is free of perennial weeds it would be best to double disc next spring and sow wheat, using one and a half bushels to the acre, and sowing not later than May 15. Marquis wheat would, we think, perhaps give you the best results, but it is doubtful whether you could secure enough good seed to sow 150 acres without considerable expense. The next best varieties would be either Huron or Preston. If your crop was not cut and your land was very dirty with perennial weeds, it would be best to plow it next spring instead of double discing. Again, if your district is very subject to early frosts it might be advisable for you to prepare about 75 acres of this land early in the spring and sow to wheat, then prepare the remaining 75 acres and sow to oats. Oats is an earlier and hardier crop. A good clay loam is recognized as about the best soil for growing wheat, but in such soil you must not have more than 75 per cent. of saturation.

## CHOPPING FEED

J.K., McConnell, Man.—Would you, through your valuable paper, give me some advice on the following course, which I propose to adopt this winter. I am thinking of buying a cutter and small engine and cutting the hay and straw for the horses to mix with bran and oats. Would you be kind enough to suggest the quantities of feed to be fed to each horse? Should they not have at least one feed of whole hay per day? At present my winter feeding is hay in morning, oat straw at noon and night, and a half gallon of oats at each meal. I turn them out to run on fine days.

Answer.—Your idea of securing a small engine and cutter is a very good one. By feeding horses this way, especially in the winter when you have

# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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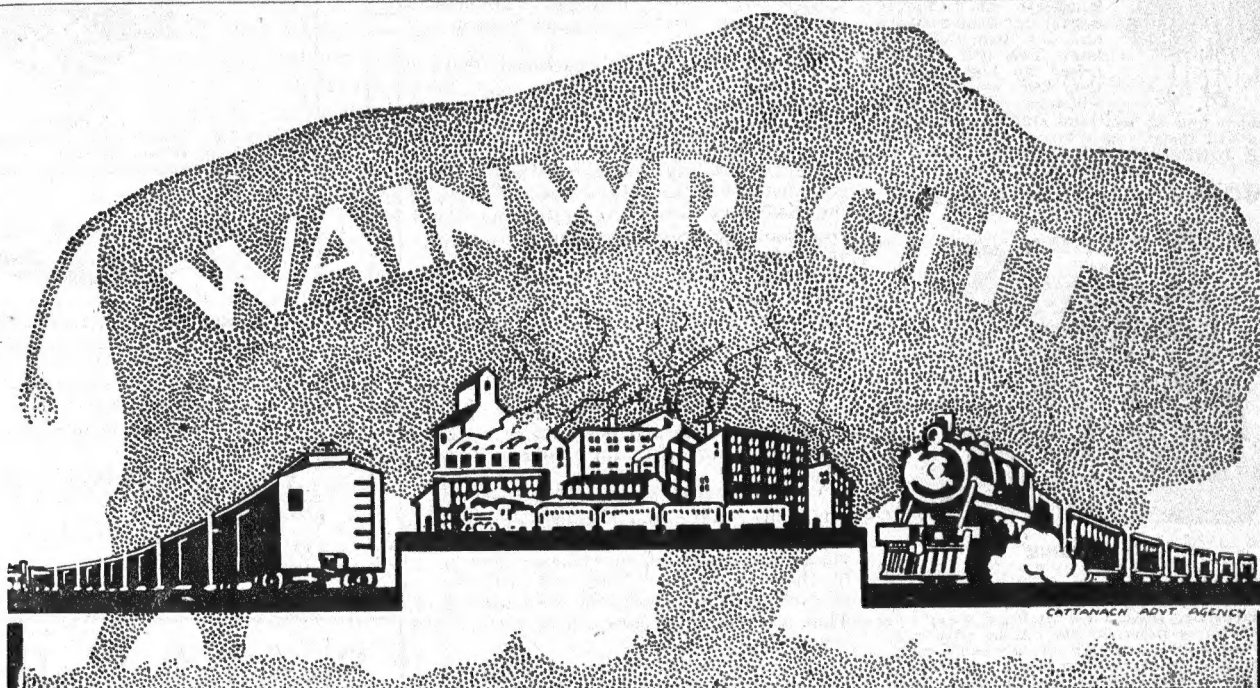
Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume IV. November 29th, 1911 Number 18

time to prepare your mixture properly, you can get much better results.

Regarding the feeding of the horses, you are perfectly right in thinking that they should have a feed of whole hay per day. This should be fed to them in the middle of the day. For horses that are not working during the winter it would be advisable to feed the cut food morning and evening, the amount to be given to each horse varying with the size and weight of the animal. Only feed enough of the bulk or the mixture to each individual horse that he will eat it up cleanly. It is hard to give any hard and fast rule on this matter.

In preparing your mixture, lay first on your mixing floor a layer of cut feed, then a layer of chopped grain, then a layer of cut feed and so on. Sprinkle the entire amount with water and stir it up thoroughly. The water has the effect of making the chop adhere to the straw and consequently the horse will eat a larger portion of the straw than it would otherwise. Chopped oats give better results than whole oats and it would be advisable to use slightly less than half a gallon per head per meal in your mixture. For working horses, of course, you will have to feed a heavier grain ration, and will have to use your own judgment in this matter.



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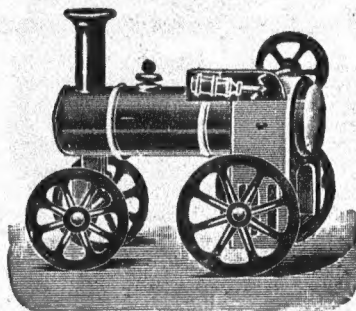
**MODEL STEAMBOAT FREE**

A perfect model launch, has real steam engine which propels it through water; engine has brass boiler and oscillating cylinder. Propelled by two screws. Given free for selling only \$2.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These are very quick sellers. Write now, and when sold return us the money and we will send steamboat post free by return. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

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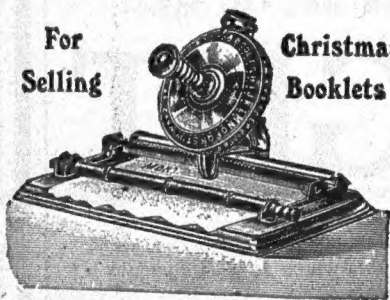
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**Manitoba Boundary Extension**

Ontario also claims Port Nelson and question may be reopened

Following Premier Roblin's announcement that the Manitoba boundary question had been settled by Premier Borden agreeing to grant to the province the new territory offered by the late government together with an increased subsidy on the same basis as that received by Alberta and Saskatchewan, the statement is made at Ottawa that the new boundaries are not yet finally decided upon and that a portion of the territory said to have been granted to Manitoba, including half of the harbor at Port Nelson, is likely to be given to Ontario.

One of the Ontario members of Mr. Borden's cabinet on Friday last stated to the press that, "Despite reports sent out from Ottawa, purported to be official or semi-official, to the effect that this important question had been disposed of, and that in its solution the rights of Ontario were disregarded, you can authoritatively state that such is not the case. The government simply discussed the matter with Premier Roblin, but has not yet reported." Big concessions have not been granted."

Premier Roblin, however, maintains that his original statement is correct, and when shown the above statement on his return to Winnipeg on Saturday he said:

"So far as we are concerned there is nothing in it."

"You mean that you are satisfied with the agreement you reached with Premier Borden?"

"Yes, certainly I am satisfied. We got just what we asked for. We got the boundary award suggested by the Dominion government three years ago, and which we agreed to. We got an undertaking that Manitoba will now be placed on an equal footing with Saskatchewan and Alberta in all matters of cash indemnities. That was what we wanted."

**May Get Natural Resources**

"Did you raise any question as to the natural resources?" the premier was asked.

"Yes, and that is something that will come up later on. Premier Borden's policy is that when the other two provinces are being given consideration as to their application Manitoba will also be considered on exactly the same footing. That was certainly as much as we could expect."

The financial arrangements, it appears, have not been settled in detail. Hon. Colin H. Campbell, in an interview at Toronto, stated:

"The terms we asked for in 1908 and for many years prior thereto have been substantially acceded to. We shall also receive an annual addition, I hope, of about \$400,000. The amount can only be arrived at on settling the basis of population and the amount hitherto received for lands. This is a new recognition, that we should be financially equivalent to the province of Saskatchewan and that one man in Manitoba is equal to one man in Saskatchewan."

"We rejoice, not as a matter of triumph, but in thankfulness that the long vexed question has resulted so beneficially to Manitoba."

**New Parliament Buildings**

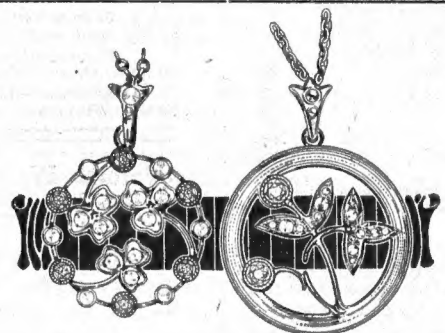
"We shall now proceed with the erection of our new parliament buildings," continued the minister of public works, "and they will be in keeping with the dignity of the enlarged province. They will be located in the centre of the block of land now occupied by the present parliament buildings, and will cost about \$2,500,000. There will necessarily be in time a new government house also."

"We shall advertise at once for competitive plans for the new parliament buildings from architects within the British Empire, and prizes will be offered, of course, for the best plans submitted. The present buildings were erected in 1881, and have been for many years entirely inadequate."

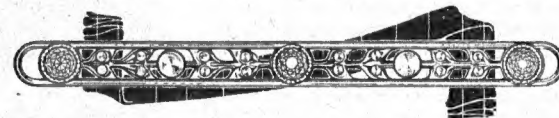
Once a year the newsboys of London are given an outing some place on the Thames River where they can swim to their heart's content. As one little boy was getting into the water, his little friend said: "Johnnie, you're pretty dirty!" "Yes," replied Johnnie, "I missed the train last year."

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Yorkshire Canaries, deep yellow, from 6 to 8 inches long, direct from Yorkshire. Regular \$8.00 to \$10.00 Now only.....\$4.50  
English Brown Linnets. Regular price, \$3.50. This sale.....\$2.00  
Norwich Canaries, deep yellow or spotted, from 6 to 9 inches long. Regular price \$5.00 to \$7.00. This sale only.....\$3.50

Hartz Mountain Warbling Canaries, deep yellow or spotted. Regular \$3.00 to \$5.00. Choice.....\$1.95  
English Goldfinches. Regular price, \$4.00. This sale.....\$2.50  
English Bullfinches, handsomely plumaged, trained singers. Regular price, \$4.00.....\$2.50  
Gold and Silver Fish...5c. to 20c.  
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 29th, 1911

## AN ANSWER WANTED

No reply has yet been received from the Cockshutt Plow company to our letter of October 25, which was sent to them by registered mail. As we said in that letter we want to present to our readers the truth and nothing but the truth. If any statements in that letter or in subsequent articles are untrue, or unfair, we will gladly correct them. If we receive no corrections, we presume that it may be taken for granted that there was nothing but the truth presented and that the same plow which the company sells in Winnipeg for \$680.00 is sold in Minneapolis for \$502.00. If this is not the direct result of our protective tariff, then we wait for a better explanation.

## CARNEGIE'S \$25,000,000 GIFT

This is a day of corporations. Large corporations supply us with most of the necessities of life, and now we have the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a body organized under a charter granted by the New York legislature for the purpose of receiving and administering funds "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$25,000,000 worth of United States steel corporation bonds to this body and it is intended that the business of founding and aiding libraries and educational institutions, which has been carried on by Mr. Carnegie as an individual for many years, will be turned over to the corporation at an early date and carried on by the corporation.

No one will criticize Mr. Carnegie, or any other millionaire, for devoting a portion of his millions to worthy educational purposes, nor the administration of the funds by a corporation organized for the purpose. The public libraries which Mr. Carnegie has built throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain are of great value to the many thousands of people who are daily making use of them, and their value has been increased by the condition imposed by Mr. Carnegie that while he provides the funds for the erection of the building, the council of the town or city in which it is situated must provide a suitable site and maintain the institution at a high state of efficiency. But we would point out that under proper economic conditions the gifts which Mr. Carnegie has made, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of \$200,000,000, would be both unnecessary and impossible. Mr. Carnegie has made his hundreds of millions by schemes which have enabled him to acquire the products of other men's labor, and as a result, instead of being able to build libraries for themselves, the producers of Mr. Carnegie's wealth have had to depend on his charity for them. By association with others of his kind, such as John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan, and by taking advantage of unjust economic conditions, Mr. Carnegie has exacted billions of dollars from the people. He has kept most of his gains and returned a portion in the establishment of libraries and other forms of philanthropy. Some of these schemes, in the opinion of the United States government, are illegal, and Mr. Carnegie, with Mr. Morgan and others, today stands indicted for alleged infractions of the law. The people of the United States are fighting

the trusts, of which Mr. Carnegie is one of the founders and builders (or they think they are, which is at least a hopeful sign) but they are not likely to accomplish much good while the trusts are protected from foreign competition by the tariff, and from competition at home by being permitted to monopolize the supply of raw material. One thing of which an explanation will likely be asked in the steel trust prosecution is the admitted fact that J. P. Morgan and his associates, in forming the trust, paid Mr. Carnegie nearly \$500,000,000 for a property which he offered them for \$160,000,000 three years before but which they refused on the ground that the price was too high. Here is \$340,000,000 which Mr. Carnegie made at one stroke, and on that \$340,000,000 the users of steel in the United States and Canada are paying him dividends. The \$25,000,000 which Mr. Carnegie has handed over to the Carnegie corporation is a mere bagatelle compared with what he has unjustly extorted from the people. The present system has only to be carried a little further, when, instead of donating parks and art galleries, and providing for part of the education of the people, the Trust Kings will conduct the public schools and colleges and run the whole machinery of government, drawing the necessary funds from the people by raising the price of the necessities of life, and giving the people just as much and just what kind of education and government they think best. It is safe to say that none of the funds of the Carnegie Corporation will be devoted to exposing the evils of the economic system under which they have been filched from the public, and which has enabled trusts to arise which make and unmake governments and appropriate for the use of a few the fruits of the labor of millions of workers. If a few of Mr. Carnegie's millions were devoted to the promotion of Free Trade, Land Value Taxation, and Direct Legislation, work would be accomplished which would make further philanthropy on his part unnecessary and superfluous.

## WHERE RECIPROCITY WOULD HELP

A considerable quantity of Canadian barley has been shipped to Minneapolis this year, and, after paying 30 cents per bushel duty, as well as frequent excessive freight charges on Canadian lines, has netted the shipper a much better price than could be secured in Canada. There is a good demand for barley south of the line, and the fact that it can be shipped to Minneapolis with profit indicates most inefficient market facilities in Winnipeg, as well as the great value of free trade with the United States in natural products at least. Border farmers in Manitoba have hauled a great deal of grain to bonded elevators across the line this year, and have also, in other cases, sold to American elevators and paid the duty. Among those farmers who are taking advantage of the American market, and paying the duty, there is a goodly percentage of those who were opposed to reciprocity. When they see what they are losing, it must bring home to them the tremendous need of broader markets. The Canadian railways are charging a local rate on grain shipped by farmers to the nearest point on the Great Northern. This is a great handicap and one which should be removed by order of the railway commission. The conditions prevailing this year show the farmers that they cannot rest on their oars yet. They must continue the struggle until conditions are made that will give them a fair return for the products of their labor. One of the

great improvements needed is a sample market. It is hoped that in the bill by which the government takes over the terminal elevators they will see that provisions are made for the operation of a satisfactory sample market. The farmers who favor a sample market can assist in securing it by laying the matter before Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, by letter. Mr. Foster will have charge of the bill in the House and no time should be lost in acquainting him with the needs of the West in regard to the grain trade.

We will be glad to have our readers send us letters for publication, telling us of sales of grain across the line and the prices received as compared with local prices at the same time.

## CAR SHORTAGE COMPLAINTS

A large number of letters are being received by The Guide complaining of the shortage of cars for shipping grain and the unfair allotment of such cars as do arrive. Some of these letters indicate that the Manitoba Grain Act is frequently being disregarded by agents of the railway companies, and where this is done the shipper, in addition to sending a letter to The Guide for publication and to the warehouse commissioner, should also write to the freight department of the railway, laying the facts of the case before the higher officials of the company. It may be that in some cases the local agent, in favoring the elevator company, is disobeying the instructions of his superiors, and if so this fact should be made known to them. Copies of these letters should be kept, and if the company does not give a satisfactory explanation or discharge agents who deliberately break the law, there would be a good case to bring before the Railway Commission. At the same time a farmer who is not treated fairly by the elevator operator should also write to the warehouse commissioner, as well as to The Guide. It may entail considerable trouble to carry on correspondence with the railway companies, but the loss which farmers have already sustained this season through the car shortage shows how necessary it is to leave no stone unturned to prevent a repetition of the trouble. Every year when there is a large crop there is a car shortage and grain blockade, and a determined effort must be made to compel the railway companies to provide sufficient rolling stock and motive power and to so organize their system that the loss occasioned by delay in shipping wheat may be reduced to a minimum. The farmers should do all in their power to assist by making known their complaints to the railway officials and the Railway Commission, as well as to the public through The Guide. Copies of the Manitoba Grain Act, with which every farmer should be familiar, can be obtained free of charge from C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, Winnipeg.

## STRANGLING COMPETITION

How long will commercial organizations be allowed to enforce rules restricting competition and thus denying the producer the full value of his product, and the consumer the full value for his money? This is a very broad question and a most important one. It reaches the foundation of a system which extends its influence into the privacy of every home in the land. How long are the elevator interests of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to be allowed to expel members who are giving them keen competition? A few years ago they expelled the Grain Growers' Grain company from the Exchange.



There was no reason whatever for thus attacking the farmers' company, except that the elevator interests feared their competition. Had the Grain Growers not been well organized at that time, the history of their company would have been different. Today the elevator combine knows better than to attack the farmers' company openly. They do not love the Grain Growers' Grain company more than of old, but their attacks are now made under cover. But there are other companies in the grain business in Winnipeg that the elevator combine is trying to strangle. This is being done through the operation of the "\$50 a month" clause of the commission rule. This is a provision designed to send as much grain as possible through the hands of the elevator interests, where they can levy their toll upon the farmers. But it prohibits other firms from keeping track buyers at country points, and thus eliminates competition. Recently the elevator interests succeeded in expelling from the Exchange one of the firms that was operating extensively in the West. This was obviously an attempt to discipline the offending firm and to show the power of the elevator interests. But the end is not yet. The Exchange is now operating as a "voluntary association," and as such is not subject to the legislation enacted three years ago by the Manitoba legislature. It is to be hoped that the legislature will enact a law at the coming session that will reach the Grain Exchange and prevent the restrictions now being imposed upon its members who fall into the bad graces of the elevator interests. If this is to be a free country, and the farmers are to get the full value for their grain, the elevator combine must be regulated.

### MR. RUSSELL LOVES THE TARIFF

The annual meeting of the Russell Motor Car Company, Limited, was held at Toronto on October 27, and though no account of what took place at that meeting has been made public, the annual report of the board of directors to the shareholders has been published as an advertisement in some of the financial journals and contains information of much interest to the public generally. The Russell Motor Car company is protected from competition by a duty of 35 per cent. under the general tariff, so the public has a right to know how its business is progressing and whether or not it needs this protection, which constitutes a heavy tax on the users of automobiles and bicycles in this country. The affairs of this particular company are especially interesting, however, owing to the fact that its general manager is Mr. T. A. Russell, the chairman of the tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, and the leading apologist of protection from the manufacturers' point of view. Prior to April last, the company was known as the Canadian Cycle and Motor Co. Ltd., and had a capital of \$800,000, consisting entirely of common stock. In April, however, the name was changed to the Russell Motor Car Co., and an issue \$800,000 of seven per cent. cumulative convertible preference stock was offered for public subscription and all taken up. The balance sheet presented to the meeting on October 27 last, covering the year ending July 31, shows that the net profit for the year, after providing for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, bank interest and other contingencies, amounted to \$177,529.06. From this, one quarter's dividend at seven per cent. was paid on the new preference stock, on which \$678,820 had been paid up, this taking \$11,381.64. This left \$166,147.42 of last year's profits available for distribution to the holders of common stock, which is sufficient to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. There is also in the hands of the company a sum of \$179,387.15 balance of profit carried forward from the

previous year. Instead of distributing the whole of the profits in dividends, however, the directors declared a dividend of 7 per cent. for the quarter ending July 31, which consumed \$14,000.00, paid the underwriting and other expenses of the preferred stock issue, amounting to \$67,466.00, and carried forward \$264,068.57. As to the disposal the company made of its profits, we have nothing to say. The point we are drawing attention to is the fact that this company, which is protected by the tariff law of Canada with a duty of 35 per cent. was earning upwards of 20 per cent. upon its capital, while its general manager was appearing before the government as the chief spokesman of a delegation from the Canadian Manufacturers' association and contending that tariff protection was necessary to the upbuilding of Canada and that any reduction of duties would spell ruin to them and their employees. A reduction of the tariff would make automobiles cheaper and would undoubtedly reduce the profits of the Russell Motor Car company, but we fail to see that the prosperity of Canada depends upon the price of motor cars being kept high enough for that company to earn 20 per cent. on its capital each year. We believe that the Russell Motor Car company, with Mr. T. A. Russell as general manager, and Mr. J. N. Shenstone, a director of the Massey-Harris Co. and leader of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, as president, can manufacture automobiles as well and as cheaply as their competitors in the United States. The directors' report above referred to states that the automobile machine shops have been kept running with day and night shifts during practically the whole year, and that the company is manufacturing a type of engine which is the most perfect known in the automobile art, and for which they have sole rights in Canada, United States firms manufacturing the same type of engine having contracted not to ship cars so equipped into this country. Proof that the company is able to compete with its United States rivals, however, is furnished by the same report, which refers to its Australian business, which the directors hope to see extended during the coming year. In Australia the Russell Motor Car company competes on equal terms with manufacturers in the United States, Great Britain and all other countries, and if the tariff were swept away they would do so in Canada. But the tariff enables them to earn 20 per cent., so, of course, they believe in a tariff.

### WILL AITKEN BE INVESTIGATED?

The following news item appeared in the Montreal Daily Star, one of the leading government organs, on November 20:

#### CANADIAN CENTURY SOLD Weekly Illustrated Paper to be Removed to Toronto

The Canadian Century, the weekly illustrated magazine started in Montreal about eighteen months ago, is to be removed to Toronto. Mr. W. N. Greenwood, of the Toronto World, having acquired a controlling interest in the publication.

The Century company was organized by Sir Max Aitken, who supplied most of the capital, and gave the publication a great deal of personal attention. After his removal to England and his election to the British House of Commons, Sir Max Aitken was obliged to forego his personal interest in the paper, although it is understood that under the new ownership he will still retain a large financial interest in it.

Mr. Watson Griffin has been the chief editor for a year past, but no announcement is made in regard to his future.

The removal to Toronto will take place, it is understood, so soon as quarters are engaged for it there.

This is proof of the statement made by The Guide some time ago that Max Aitken owned the Canadian Century. Our readers will remember that the Canadian Century did yeoman duty in defeating reciprocity and putting the present government into power. Sir Max was the leading light in the cement merger which Sir Sandford Fleming is now

urging the government to investigate. The point to speculate upon is whether the government is likely to expose any person who helped them so much as Aitken? Let us see!

If agricultural implements were on the free list, as they should be, the farmers of the West today would make better headway in developing the country. The tariff tax on implements is a tribute which the farmers pay to the manufacturers. It keeps back the progress of the country and helps to keep the farmers poor. The only benefit derived from this tax is by the implement barons. They are waxing fat at the expense of the farmers. They could not levy this tax unless with the consent of the government. Just as long as the influence of the few implement barons is greater than the influence of hundreds of thousands of farmers upon whom they levy their toll, just so long the farmers must pay up. The government retains this tax for the benefit of the implement barons without a shadow of excuse. Both political parties have allowed this unfair privilege to continue. With a treasury overflowing from unjust taxes, the taxing still continues. Direct Taxation would be a boon of inestimable value to every farmer in Canada. All his tax would then go into the public treasury and none into the pockets of Special Privilege.

That so-called farm journal of many aliases published monthly in Winnipeg and now most generally known as "Country Life in Canada," devotes its leading editorial page of the last issue to a violent attack upon The Guide. The trouble seems to be that The Guide has been showing up the iniquity of the protective tariff. We sympathize with "Country Life." If The Guide had been nursed by an official of the Canadian Manufacturers' association and fattened on political pap, then The Guide would, of course, echo its master's voice. But fortunately The Guide is free to protect the men and women and children who are its patrons. It is always well to know what is behind a journal. Its utterances are so much more easily understood.

According to a proclamation issued by the government at Ottawa the duty of 53 cents per ton on soft coal, which was suspended on July 21, will be re-imposed on December 6. This will be a good thing for the Western mine owners, but it will mean that the price of soft coal will go up 50 cents on the ton. There should be no duty whatever on coal as Canadian mines are in a position to compete with any. But even if a duty were advisable, the conditions which called for its suspension have not disappeared. The Canadian mines cannot yet begin to supply the Western demand. But on goes the duty and up goes the price. The people pay and the mine owners benefit.

The appointment of R. E. Leonard, of St. Catharines, to the chairmanship of the National Transcontinental railway commission meets with approval from all quarters. It is not the promotion of a party politician which is usual in such cases. If Engineer Leonard has any politics he has not made any noise about it.

The fact that the farmers are up against hard times in many parts of the West this year is all the more reason why they should unite in demanding lower tariff, lower freight rates and lower express rates. If the farmers were harder up than they are they would take hold of this matter more seriously.

Every farmer should be familiar with the Manitoba Grain Act. It will save him many dollars. Copies can be secured free from the Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg.



# The Recall in Seattle

By BURTON J. HENDRICK

**NOTE.**—This article from McClure's magazine tells how the people of Seattle dislodged a Mayor under whose administration the "Vice-Syndicate"—Gamblers, Saloon-keepers, and exploiters of women—ruled the city. Although many United States cities give the power of recall to their people, it has seldom been necessary to use this power. Public servants who are liable to the recall usually render good service to the people, but the Mayor of Seattle was a notable exception to this rule.

The citizens of Seattle have recently dismissed from office an unfaithful public employee—their Mayor. They have turned the Honorable Hiram Gill out of the City Hall as unceremoniously as the average business man discharges a delinquent office-boy. The government agency that has made possible this expeditious action is technically known as the "Recall." It is one of those newfangled devices which, in the opinion of many serious people, are overturning our most sacred institutions and substituting anarchy for the orderly social and political system that now exists. Other essential features of the approaching revolution—the Initiative, the Referendum, the Direct Primary, and the popular election of United States senators—Oregon and other states have extensively experimented with. Los Angeles and Seattle, however, are the only places that have thoroughly tested the Recall. To what extent, therefore, have these enterprising cities suffered from the new expedient?

The experience of both Los Angeles and Seattle is especially valuable because the conditions that existed there are typical of most American cities. Arthur C. Harper and Hiram Gill, the repudiated mayors, have had many predecessors in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and other large American communities. The particular issues that led up to the Recall in both cases are also, unfortunately, commonplaces in municipal administration. Perhaps there is no feature of American civilization quite so amazing as the question upon which our city elections so frequently turn. In the last ten years, at different times, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia—to name only a few—have found themselves engaged in the fiercest contests with the organized outlaws and outcasts of human society. Their history represents a harassing attempt to keep the social sediment at the bottom—to prevent it from rising to the top and submerging the machinery of government. In these cities the people whose natural habitation is the penitentiary or the workhouse have repeatedly been found in control of the municipal organization. Political parties, so called, have existed, not for the purpose of maintaining certain civic ideals, but merely as clearing-houses for commercializing the vices that, to some degree at least, seem inherently a part of city life.

These were the elements that were largely influential in making Hiram C. Gill the Mayor of Seattle. They certainly chose unerringly when they selected Gill as their representative. For many years "Hi" Gill had been one of the familiar and picturesque characters of the town. As a local politician and as president of the Seattle council, he had long had a claim upon the interest, if not the affection and respect, of Seattle. Gill was a lawyer of undoubted cleverness along certain lines. Coming as a young man to Seattle in its early days, he had many of the personal qualities—a freedom of speech, a talent for expressive epithet, a raciness in story-telling, a fondness for conviviality, and a love for poker—that frequently spell success in a frontier community. Personally, Gill is not an impressive figure. He is small and slender, with a pinched, triangular face, a nervous, twitching mouth, and keen but shifting blue eyes. Gill's particular insignia—the things in which he takes a special pride and with which Seattle always identifies him—are a broad-brimmed Stetson hat and a corn-cob pipe. "I'll be just the same as now if I'm elected Mayor," he said in a campaign speech in 1910. "If Bill Taft comes to Seattle, I'll wash my face and put on a dress suit. But I'll smoke a cob pipe, if I want to, as long as I teach no one else the habit." It was quite natural, perhaps, that a lawyer of this easy informality should have attracted many clients from the

disjecta membra of society. "Hi" Gill has made no secret of the fact that his clientele included a fair proportion of gamblers, prostitutes, and professional exploiters of vice. According to the numerous anecdotes told in Seattle concerning him, he has always shown a particular solicitude for gamblers. Once, when presiding over the City Council, he created a scandal by dropping his gavel, leaving the chamber, and hunting up bail for gamblers who had fallen into the hands of the police.

## Gill Advocates a "Restricted District"

When Hiram Gill announced his candidacy for Mayor in 1910, these vicious elements unanimously rushed to his support. Whatever personal failings Gill may have had, he was at least outspoken and direct. His political platform frankly advocated a policy which amounted virtually to the official licensing of vice. Among Seattle characters, the man whom Gill admired above all others was Tom Humes, who had been Mayor from 1898 to 1904. It was Humes who, for the first time, showed the Pacific Northwest, not inexperienced in matters of this kind, precisely what an open town was like.



Hay Fork at work on the farm of W. Arthur, Dominion City, Man.

In all large cities the most vexatious problem is the handling of prostitution and its attendant evils; but in Seattle this problem is especially difficult. The city is brand-new; its population has grown, in fifteen years, from fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand. In many vacant lots the burnt stumps of the original forest are still standing; people, within the last five years, have caught trout in the brooks that flowed across its residential streets. In other words, in spite of the fact that Seattle is a great modern metropolis, with spacious parks, splendid office buildings and hotels, and beautiful residential areas, it is still a city in the wilderness. A frontier town inevitably attracts a wild and undisciplined population, and, in addition, Seattle is the gateway of Alaska. At certain times of the year the city is overrun with sailors, miners, and loggers, all plentifully supplied with money and eagerly on the scent for the crudest forms of dissipation. The Humes administration accepted this situation as a fact, and set aside a particular part of the city as a "restricted district." One of the inevitable results was to stimulate the growth of these particular evils. Under a policy of municipal cultivation, Seattle added to its already numerous industries the production, on a large scale, of gamblers, thieves, prostitutes, and "maques." "Maque," it may be explained, is the word (from the French *maquereau*) applied on the Pacific Coast to the man who makes a business of seducing girls, initiating them into lives of prostitution, and then appropriating their earnings. Thus there arose in Seattle a small coterie of tenderloin capitalists—men who culti-

vated vice intensively and organized it in the way to wring from it the largest profits. The Federal Immigration Commission, in its recent report, said that Seattle was one of the headquarters of the white slave trade.

The voters had periodically protested against this "restricted district" idea; they elected Richard A. Ballinger, ex-Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's Cabinet, as a reform Mayor in 1904, and Mr. Ballinger materially improved conditions. But under Ballinger's successor, William Hickman Moore, things "opened up" once more, only to close again under John F. Miller, who was Mayor from 1908 to 1910. Gill now came forward, more boldly than any of his predecessors, as an advocate of segregation. He repeatedly declared that, if elected Mayor, he would at once establish an open market-place of prostitution. "Somewhere in this city," he said, "occupying about a hundredth of one per cent. of its area, these unfortunates, whose lives are gone, most of them beyond recall, will go. They will go out of the resident districts and the apartment-houses and hotels of this city. They will stay out." His arguments had a certain

fessionally vicious classes; and, in their company, the bankers, the large business interests, the public-utility corporations, and frequently individuals of wealth and fashion. Against them usually stand the bourgeoisie—the prosperous middle-class business man, the mechanic, the book-keeper, and the clerk; the churches, the men's clubs, and certain civic organizations. Those who have a direct pecuniary interest in the result, that is, are usually arrayed against those whose only interest arises from a natural inclination toward respectability. Fortunately, the second class outnumbered the first, and, whenever thoroughly aroused, usually comes out victorious. In the case of "Hi" Gill, however, the people were not aroused. Seattle had just passed through an exhausting Exposition, and her civic spirit had evidently reached a condition where it needed a rest. Moral conditions under the Millar administration, in which the segregated district had been nominally closed, were far from satisfactory, and there was a general disposition to let "Hi" Gill try out his ideas. Even one of the best-known clergymen in Seattle, in a Sunday sermon, preached in favor of restriction. The breeziness of Gill's campaign also attracted many light-hearted voters. "I want the bands to play in Seattle," said Gill on the stump. "I want them to play on Sunday. I want the people to sit on the grass in the parks and eat it." "What Seattle needs," he said on another occasion, "is a Mayor who will get a Chief of Police to handle the restricted district, who will back the Chief up when the delegations of citizens call and protest—one who will stand by the Chief of Police; and I'm the bird." The people of Seattle evidently decided that he was. By a small majority, on March 7, 1910, they voted for cakes and ale.

## The Great Migration to Seattle

And they certainly got them. Gill gave the only additional assurance needed when he selected Charles W. Wappenstein as his Chief of Police. His appointment was the signal for a sinister migration of undesirables from all over the country. Each arriving train brought its quota of gamblers from El Paso and Kansas City; prostitutes came from New Orleans and Chicago; pink-cuffed procurers, or "maques," crap-shooters, hand-book men, race-track followers—there was a large immigration of the whole miscellaneous assortment of men and women who make their living by commercializing the lowest instincts of human nature. The limits of the restricted district, under the Wappenstein regime, were the limits of Seattle itself.

In twenty-four hours the city seemed to have been transformed almost magically into one great gambling hell. The Northern Club, Seattle's great gambling emporium, ran for fifty-four days, and the earnings are estimated at \$200,000. The Midway, one of the largest brothels in the restricted district, netted its proprietors from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a month.

A Seattle jury has just branded Wappenstein as a grafter and a blackmailer. It was William J. Burns who secured the confessions from Gerald and Tupper that led to Wappenstein's conviction. Part of the evidence collected by Detective Burns was recently presented in the criminal proceedings against Wappenstein. Both Tupper and Gerald (partners) testified that they had paid Wappenstein ten dollars a month for every prostitute in their employ. As they had nearly a hundred, this meant a monthly tribute of a thousand dollars.

## A New Form of Municipal Franchise

Naturally, these conditions aroused the anger of Seattle against Gill. But the Mayor seemed entirely proof against public sentiment. He treated with the scantest courtesy delegations of protesting

plausibility. They were the old familiar ones. Unless there was a restricted area, said Gill, all parts of the city would swarm with vicious women. Would it not be wiser to quarantine them, like an infectious disease, so that they might contaminate only the people who voluntarily put themselves in the way of danger? The protection of the home, of young boys and girls—this was the real object of segregation. This theory, which has been experimented with many times, is, of course, utterly fallacious—as fallacious as Lecky's famous picture of the courtesan as the beneficent "guardian of virtue." But the forces back of Hiram Gill did not approach the problem from the standpoint of social philosophers. The people most interested in his election were grafting politicians and professional exploiters of vice. A segregated district enormously simplifies the operation of both these classes. It makes it far easier for the professional politician to levy blackmail; it is obviously easier to shear a flock of sheep in a corral than when they are scattered on the open hillsides. It simplifies the routine of the professional dealer because it makes him the concessionaire of vice—gives him almost a legal standing and protects him against the continual harassment of the police.

## Banks and Public-Utility Corporations for Gill

Other influences also supported Gill. In every great municipal contest almost identically the same elements can be found fighting for and against civic order and decency. There are usually ranged upon one side the panders, the gamblers, the race-track touts, and the other pro-

Continued on Page 19



# Who Only Stand and Wait

By Donal Hamilton Haines

Continued from Last Week

A few moments longer they talked, and then the officer started off. "Come into the house, where there's a light," he ordered. "I've got to make a map of this. Your country maps are worthless."

Before they entered the house, a file of cavalymen left their horses and crept down the hill, where they hid themselves in the tall rushes along the creek. The officer watched them go, then entered the room. Without paying any attention to Mr. Gibbs—still standing where his son had left him—he swept aside some of the dishes, drew up a chair, and produced a sheet of paper.

"Now," he said to John, commencing to sketch in the map, "you tell me if I go wrong."

The two men watched him in fascination while he drew in the farm, the creek, dotted out the wood-lots, cross-hatched the marshy places, with a question now and then as to standing grain, thickets, and anything which to his trained mind spelled "cover." At the end of half an hour he sat up in his chair and pushed the ferage cap back on his head.

"Fine!" he ejaculated—"fine! Your farm makes a perfect battle-field. The line of that creek was built to be defended!" He took off his cap, ran his long fingers through his hair, and pointed out each detail of his plan on the map with his pencil as he talked. "I'll put three guns just inside the fence of that wood-lot to the right of the lane," he explained. "You say those woods are open enough to get gun-teams through?" John nodded. "All right. Then I'll hold one company in the woods as supports, I'll put one gun on the hill overlooking Howard's Lake, and two companies along the line of that fence. The other gun will go on that wooded knoll over by Limekiln, with the fourth company along the line of the creek. That'll leave me a full company—and my flanks are safe! Think of that!"—and he looked at them with flashing eyes—"perfect distribution without endangering your flanks! Why, man, your farm's a regular prize!"

The two men looked at him blankly. Mr. Gibbs had been eyeing the map with a scowl for some time. Finally he extended a blunt forefinger and placed it on a square of paper marked "field."

"You can't take your soldiers in there!" he said.

The officer looked at him in interested surprise. "Why not?" he asked.

"There's standing corn in there," explained Gibbs.

The officer threw back his head and roared. "That's good, that is!" he said, when he could get his breath. "Standing grain, is there? Man alive, don't you know this is war?"

Mr. Gibbs's slow anger was rising. He thumped on the table with his big, hard hand.

"I don't care what it is!" he stormed. "All the profit I make this year's comin' off that corn, an' I ain't goin' to have it trampled—war 'r no war! I've got 'no trespassin' signs up!" he finished triumphantly.

The major stared at the angry farmer uncomprehendingly. Some glimmer of the impassable gulf between their points of view struck him.

"We'll see," was all he said. Mr. Gibbs, however, was not satisfied.

"I'll put a load o' rock-salt into anybody I catch in there!" he continued noisily.

"That'll do now," said the officer, then swung on the younger man abruptly. "I'll have to requisition your farm and the next for forage to-night," he explained. "I'll leave fifty men here. They can sleep in the barns. I'm going to take out a scouting party before daylight to-morrow; I'll want you to go along."

Inside the kitchen, when he had gone, the two men sat and looked at each other dumbly; then the father broke into a long, rambling tirade, under which his son simply sat with bowed head. At length John grew restless under the monotony of his father's complaints.

"Oh, what's the use o' talkin'?" he

demanding testily. "We can't do anything."

The clock ticked loudly in the still room, then the old man rose, grumbling, put his pipe on the shelf, and strode off up the stairs to bed. John sat alone gazing out of the window. A rumble of wheels sounded from the road, and the collie commenced to bark noisily. John looked out of the window and saw a black bulk, which he knew must be artillery, coming up the lane. The officer opened the door without knocking.

"Get a couple of lanterns, will you?" he ordered. "I want to place my guns to-night."

The door of the stairway opened, and the two men saw the white face of the young woman. She looked from her husband to the soldier in terror.

"What is it, John?" she asked in a low voice.

For the fraction of a second he hesitated. "Oh, nothin'," he answered shortly. "Go on to bed; I'll be in in a few minutes."

All through the evening the young major labored, placing his five companies of cavalry and the single battery, giving as much attention to the placing of each man as though he were planning a decisive battle between huge armies.

Somewhere around eleven o'clock John trudged wearily back up the lane. Shadowy figures moved about on all sides of him as he walked. There were long rows of horses in the fields near the house, munching at his own fodder. From the barns came the sound of voices, and a trooper's head was peering out of the loft-door. A clatter of hoofs sounded from down the lane as a squad of the cavalymen crossed the bridge. In the clear night air, John could even hear the noise of pick and shovel where the three guns of the battery were being put into position in the wood-lot. In the yard a number of the men had spread their blankets under the shelter of the bushes and were sleeping. One had stretched himself out on the porch. John glanced at him casually as he went into the house—a black-haired man, his shirt open at the throat, showing a cord running about his neck and disappearing on his breast.

Hardly had John opened the door when his wife, a shawl thrown over her night-clothes, threw herself weeping on to his shoulders.

"I'm so frightened," she whimpered, "so frightened. Why do you let all these soldiers run around the farm? It isn't their land. They haven't any business here! And if they start shooting—I shall die. You know I mustn't have anything—happen. Can't you make them go 'way?"

He patted her shoulder gently. He did not know whether to try to explain to the frightened girl all that war meant and did.

"They'll go in the morning," he assured her. "They just want a place to sleep. They're tired, same as we are. There won't be no shootin'."

Together they climbed the stairs and entered their room. John waited until he was sure that his wife was asleep, then he rose and went to the window. He sat staring out at the familiar scene. In the intense blackness details did not stand out, but he knew every stick of the fences, every stump of the wood-lots and stone of the fields. He could imagine just where the men and guns of the little army lay. But it was not wholly of the men and horses out in the darkness that he was thinking. Presently he took his clothes and shoes and stole back down the dark stairs. He lighted the lamp and dressed, shivering, in the cold room. He pulled out the requisition slips the officer had given him, a dog-eared bank book, and a sheet of paper. For an hour he added, subtracted, and calculated, the pencil between his teeth.

"If I only knew how much they were goin' to spoil," he muttered, "I'd know how to figger."

There was a hammering on the locked door. John opened it and faced the major.

"Got to break up the bridges to the

south-east if there are any," the latter explained. "How many are there?"

"Two," said John.

"Well, you go on with the men and show 'em where they are."

"I—all right," answered John.

Outside the house a little knot of men waited for him. In silence they plodded down the lane, went through the fence and into the fields. It was still perfectly dark, but they could hear movements down in the marsh where the men lay.

John led them to the first bridge—a mere footway over the narrow creek, where it flowed out of the lake a mile from the farm-house. The major sniffed at the insignificance of the structure and the shallow water.

"Quicksand," explained John, and the bridge went down under the axes. The bridge joined the Gibbsses' farm to another, and John estimated that the repairing would take three days.

"Where's the other bridge?" demanded the major.

John explained in detail. The other bridge was on the main travelled road; people living along it would have to go ten miles out of their way to reach the city—and everybody was hauling grain.

The major shook his head when he learned that the stream was not fordable for guns. "Down with it," he commanded. "You farmers aren't doing much to help things, anyhow!"

They finished the work of destruction and started back on the winding walk to the farm-house.

"Why aren't you in the army?" the major demanded suddenly.

John plodded forward several yards without turning his head. The other men were several paces behind them.

"If you wasn't in them clothes," he said to the major in a low voice, "I'd tell ye t' mind yer own business!"

The darkness hid the major's face, which had turned very red. He seriously considered whether or not it was worth while to sound this farmer's logic. He had distinct theories on the subject himself and wished to know the other side of the question. He had opened his lips for another question, when, faint in the distance to the west of them, sounded the unmistakable crack of a musket.

"Run!" commanded the major. "Take us by a short cut if there is one!"

At a steady trot they panted up a hill, crossed a field of wheat-stubble, and plunged into a thicket. Another and still another shot sounded. In his anxiety the major outstripped his guide, and John heard him swearing roundly as he tore through a tangle of blackberry vines. They reached the shore of Limekiln Lake after being halted by the flankers of the little force. In the east the inky sky was touched with a grey pallor. The marsh was manifestly alive; nothing was to be seen or distinctly heard, but there was motion among the cat-tails, and strange sounds which did not come from mallard, snipe, or muskrat.

"Better turn your stock loose on the other side of the main road," warned the officer, as he hurried toward the bridge at the foot of the lane.

John walked part way to the house and then stopped and leaned weakly against the picket fence. From where he stood he could see and hear nothing. He wondered whether the women had heard those first scattering shots. The look of abject, animal terror he had seen on his wife's face a few hours before would not leave his mind. It was not yet four o'clock in the morning, and already the firing had commenced. Mary might not live through a day of it. And yet he could not leave to take her away; he must watch the farm; there is no telling what might happen. And his father and mother! Another musket-shot sounded, much closer at hand. John was galvanized into sudden action.

"That wa'n't farther away'n the Mill-pond!" he gasped, as he started running up the lane. "I'd better get them cattle out!"

As he reached the house he saw a light in his father's window. The soldiers in the yard had been joined by the men who

had slept in the barns; they stood about in clusters, smoking, talking, and laughing. A file of them passed him, moving down toward the marsh. The short cavalry carbines glinted in the light from the upper window. The window was opened and his father's head was thrust out.

"You out there, John?" he called, and, when his son answered, "What's all that shootin'?" he asked.

"Hurry up an' get down here," answered John shortly. "The fightin's started, an' we got to get the cattle out o' the way."

Without waiting for his father, he hurried toward the barns. A soldier watched his haste curiously.

"All this racket sour the milk?" he asked, with a cheerful laugh.

John gave him a dull glance as he hurried past. This man could make light of all that might happen! The possible butchery of the helpless cattle struck him as something funny! A sudden gust of firing, a rattle of hasty shots which purred into a rolling crash of volleys ripped suddenly through the air.

"You'd better hurry," advised the trooper calmly.

John hurried into the barn and went from stall to stall, slipping the halters from the horses. He opened the gate leading from the barnyard into the lane, and the cows shambled out, lowing, and stood huddled together in helpless terror. John looked through a crack in one of the sheds and saw his father in his shirt-sleeves striving to turn the horses and cattle toward the main road, while two or three cavalymen watched without offering to help, joking among themselves. He drove the squealing pigs out into the yard, where they added to the confusion by making frantic, grunting rushes this way and that, and then halting, long noses close to the earth and pointing one way. A corporal, coming up the lane with a drove of led horses behind him, began shouting hoarsely.

"Get those damned things out o' the way!" he bawled, leaning from his saddle. He drew his sabre and began laying about among the cattle, using the edge of his blade mercilessly. John and his father looked with staring eyes, unable to move. "What d'ye mean, clutterin' things up this way, huh?" the corporal yelled at John.

A blundering heifer staggered against the corporal's horse, which reared, plunged, and set the led horses snorting with fear. The corporal strove to check his own animal and let go the bridle of the first led horse. In an instant the riderless animals went careering off through the orchard. The corporal's face grew black with anger. He ripped out a string of oaths.

"Kill every one of them damned things!" he yelled. "What the hell d'ye want to turn yer cattle out here for? Think we've got time to chase horses?"

He struck blindly at a brindle cow. The animal staggered to its knees, the blood spurring down its face, then rose with a bellow, rushed madly across the lane, crashed into the wall of the house, and fell in a trembling heap. Two or three troopers drew their blades and assisted the shouting corporal. The yard became a perfect shambles, the cries of the animals rising above the blows of the sabres. Then the three six-pounders in the oak woods went into action with a roar that drowned every other sound.

Mr. Gibbs walked weakly to his son and laid a trembling hand on his shoulder.

"John," he whimpered, "come on into the house—please!"

Beneath his hand the man felt his son's body trembling. John's face was as white as chalk, but suddenly it grew red and his frame ceased quivering and straightened.

"No!" he shouted. "They're killin' our stock!"

He launched himself in blind fury at the corporal, who was beating a big hog to death in the angle between the corn-crib and an old wagon-box. The soldier heard the farmer's yell and turned. With as little concern as he had shown in the

Continued on Page 16



# Blaming it on the Sun

The rapidity with which the land of Canada is passing into private ownership and into the hands of non-resident landlords, makes it evident that the time is not far distant when this country will have to bear the burden of landlordism. The following article, by G. K. Chesterton, in the London Daily News, forcibly shows the condition to which the producing class of Great Britain has been brought by landlordism. The alternative is the Taxation of Land Values which would make the holding of land, except for use, unprofitable, and would make it possible for all to have access to land.

When strikes were splitting England right and left a little while ago, an ingenious writer, humorously describing himself as a Liberal, said that they were entirely due to the hot weather. The suggestion was eagerly taken up by other creatures of the same kind, and I really do not see why it was not carried further and applied to other lamentable uprisings in history.

Thus, it is a remarkable fact that the weather is generally rather warm in Egypt; and this cannot but throw a light on the sudden and mysterious impulse of the Israelites to escape from captivity. The English strikers used some barren republican formula (arid as the definitions of the mediaeval schoolmen), some academic shibboleth about being free men and not being forced to work except for a wage not accepted by them. Just in the same way the Israelites in Egypt employed some dry scholastic quibble about the extreme difficulty of making bricks with nothing to make them of. But whatever fantastic intellectual excuses they may have put forward for their strange and unnatural conduct in walking out when the prison door was open, there can be no doubt that the real cause was the warm weather. Such a climate notoriously also produces delusions and horrible fancies, such as Mr. Kipling describes. And it was while their brains were disordered by the heat that the Jews fancied that they were founding a nation, that they were led by a prophet,

and, in short, that they were going to be of some importance in the affairs of the world.

Nor can the historical student fail to note that the French monarchy was pulled down in August; and that August is a month in summer.

## Hard to Believe

In spite of all this, however, I have some little difficulty myself in accepting so simple a form of the Materialist Theory of History (at these words all Marxian Socialists will please bow their heads three times) and I rather think that exceptions might be found to the principle. Yet it is not chiefly such exceptions that embarrass my belief in it.

No; my difficulty is rather in accounting for the strange coincidence by which the shafts of Apollo split us exclusively along certain lines of class and of economics. I cannot understand why all solicitors did not leave off soliciting, all doctors leave off doctoring, all judges leave off judging, all benevolent bankers leave off lending money at high interest, and all rising politicians leave off having nothing to add to what their right honorable friend told the House about eight years ago. The quaint theoretic plea of the workers, that they were striking because they were ill paid, seems to receive a sort of wild and hazy confirmation from the fact that, throughout the hottest weather, judges and other persons who are particularly well paid showed no disposition to strike. I have to fall back therefore on metaphysical fancies of my own; and I continue to believe that the anger of the English poor (to steal a phrase from Sir Thomas Browne) came from something in a man that is other than the elements and that owes no homage unto the sun.

## Locked out from the Land

When comfortable people come to talking stuff of that sort, it is really time that the comfortable classes made a short summary and confession of what they have really done with the very poor Englishman. The dawn of the mediaeval civilization found him a serf; which is a different thing from a slave. He had security; although the man belonged to the land rather than the land to the man. He could not be evicted; his rent could not be raised. In practice, it came to something like this: that if the lord rode down his cabbages he had not much chance of redress; but he had the chance of growing more cabbages. He had direct access to the means of production.

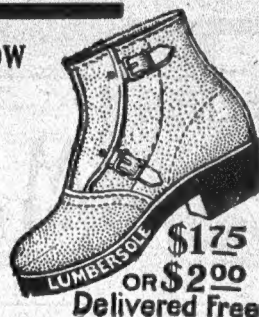
Since then the centuries in England have achieved something different; and something which, fortunately, is perfectly easy to state. There is no doubt about what we have done. We have kept the inequality, but we have destroyed the security. The man is not tied to the land, as in serfdom; nor is the land tied to the man, as in peasantry. The rich man has entered into an absolute ownership of farms and fields; and (in the modern industrial phrase) he has locked out the English people. They can only find an acre to dig or a house to sleep in by accepting such competitive and cruel terms as he chooses to impose.

## The Game Laws

Well, what would happen then, over the larger parts of the planet, parts inhabited by savages? Savages, of course, would hunt and fish. That retreat for the English poor was perceived; and that retreat was cut off. Game laws were made to extend over districts like the Arctic snows or the Sahara. The rich man had property over animals he had no more dreamed of than a governor of Roman Africa had dreamed of a

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giraffe. He owned all the birds that passed over his land; he might as well have owned all the clouds that passed over it. If a rabbit ran from Smith's land to Brown's land, it belonged to Brown, as if it were his pet dog. The logical answer to this would be simple: Anyone stung on Brown's land ought to be able to prosecute Brown for keeping a dangerous wasp without a muzzle.

## A Crime to be Poor

Thus the poor man was forced to be a tramp along the roads and to sleep in the open. That retreat was perceived; and that retreat was cut off. A landless man in England can be punished for behaving in the only way that a landless man can behave; for sleeping under a hedge in Surrey or on a seat on the Embankment. His sin is described (with a hideous sense of fun) as that of having no visible means of subsistence.

The last possibility, of course, is that upon which all human beings would fall back if they were sinking in a swamp or impaled on a spike or deserted on an island. It is that of calling out for pity to the passer-by. That retreat was perceived; and that retreat was cut off. A man in England can be sent to prison for asking another man for help in the name of God.

## Poor Serve the Rich

You have done all these things, and by so doing you have forced the poor to serve the rich, and to serve them on the terms of the rich. They have still one weapon left against the extremes of insult and unfairness; that weapon is their numbers and the necessity of those numbers to the working of that vast and slavish machine. And because they still had this last retreat (which we call the Strike), because this retreat was also perceived, there was talk of this retreat being also cut off. Whereupon the workmen became suddenly and violently angry; and struck at your boards and committees here, there and wherever they could. And you opened on them the eyes of owls, and said, "It must be the sunshine." You could

only go on saying "The sun, the sun." That was what the man in Ibsen said, when he had lost his wits.

## PRESBYTERIANS FAVOR REFORM

Direct Legislation was the theme of an address before the Presbyterian Synod last Wednesday morning. Mr. F. J. Dixon was the speaker, and, judging from the applause, his subject was a very popular one. Mr. Dixon spoke of the evils that exist under our uncontrolled system of representative government and pointed out how these evils could be remedied by means of the Initiative, Referendum, and Recall. He also gave a brief sketch of the history of the movement and told of some of the beneficial results which had been obtained in different countries by the use of Direct Legislation. At the conclusion of the address a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the speaker.

The Rev. J. A. Cranston, of Fort William, was not satisfied with a mere vote of thanks and stated emphatically that he thought the Synod ought to go on record in favor of Direct Legislation. He wanted a thorough discussion of the issue, and an open declaration from the body, regarding a proposal so vital to the cause of righteousness.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, of St. Stephens church, expressed regret that time was not allowed under the program for the complete discussion of the issue. He said that he was personally in favor of the reform, but he did not want to take a snap vote, and hoped that time might be available for fuller consideration. A notice of motion was then made to provide for further discussion.

On Thursday afternoon the question was again brought before the Synod for discussion. There was absolutely no opposition to Direct Legislation expressed by any member of the Synod. The discussion was as to the advisability of the Synod endorsing it as a body. It was finally decided that it would be wiser to abstain from a formal declaration and leave each member free to support the reform as well and as far as he could individually.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## DR. NEELY AND THE COCKSHUTT EXPOSURE

Editor, Guide:—I wish to congratulate you on the "Cockshutt" exposure. It shows that the farmers still have one real champion of their cause. I procured these letters by direct challenge of Dr. D. B. Neely, M.P., of Humboldt, with whom I returned from Ottawa last Dec. after the big delegation. In an argument which I had with him he challenged me to produce evidence that farm implements were sold much cheaper in U. S. than in Canada, and said that if I could produce such evidence he would make use of it in Parliament. I believe I procured such evidence, and Dr. Neely had these letters for months, yet he kept them a secret, although I had instructed him to give them to the press. I had the hardest time to get these letters returned, and he only returned them when I threatened to expose him as an imposter.

I wish to call your attention to the extras quoted to my cousin, F. F. Sandmeyer, St. James, Minn. You are perhaps aware that the Canadian manufacturers claim that the duty on extras to the U. S. from Canada is prohibitive, as I believe they claim it is 45 per cent. Now, extra lays are quoted to him at \$4.50, rolling cutters \$2.50 each, the fin cutters are 50c. apiece and 30% discount. Now, these very same extras are sold much higher in Canada. Fin cutters are sold regularly in Canada at \$1.00, and only at 50c. in U. S. with a 30% discount thrown into the bargain.

Is it a wonder that so many people return to U. S. as soon as they can shake loose from this country? These plows are only used in wheat producing countries and the Canadian farmer must compete in the open market of the world with the American farmer. It is plain to be seen where the U. S. farmer has a great advantage over the Canadian, which is one reason why I wish to return to U. S. as soon as I can shake loose from this country. Certainly the Canadian farmers are a nice bunch of sheep and seem to enjoy being fleeced.

F. J. SANDMEYER.

Coblenz, Sask.

## CAR SHORTAGE GRIEVANCES

Editor, Guide:—I have just noticed your request in your paper of Nov. 1 for information regarding the conditions at the different shipping points through the West, so I will give you a few instances that have come under my observation. Last year we had platform capacity for loading five cars and that was not sufficient. This year there is hardly a load of grain going over the platform, and the reasons for the change seem to me, scarcity of cars and an advantage the elevator men are making use of, such as getting a number of farmers to store grain in the elevator, order cars there, and then allowing the operator to load any man's grain into any car that comes. That is, if my car load is not all in letting the elevator man put some other farmer's wheat into my car and giving me another man's car when my grain is all in. Then there's a difference in the charges made, a cent a bushel for wheat and flax and half a cent for oats, or \$10.00 for a car, if it is shipped to their company, but 1 1/4 cents if shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain company. I overheard the C. P. R. assistant tell the agent that he was ordered to keep the elevators running if possible. We may get things better now because they have changed agents, but the crooked work before was past watching. For instance, I ordered

car No. 67 and a car was spotted for me but it was full of coal. Next day another car was placed but it was taken away from the platform where it was being loaded, though it had grain in it. Then an old car was placed for me, but it would hold neither wheat nor flax, so the elevator man filled it with his oats. Consequently I have not a car yet and that was three weeks ago.

J. J. THURSTON.

Drinkwater, Sask.

## RAPID CITY SITUATION

Editor, Guide:—The grain situation at Rufford Sdg. on the C. N. R., is in a deplorable condition. I have been hauling there for nearly six weeks and we have only received three cars and two of them were loaded with wheat belonging to the owner of the Rapid City flour mill. We have applied time and again but it is of no use. This is a Government Elevator with no buyer so we have no chance to get rid of our wheat. The elevator itself is in a very poor condition, as it is only supplied with gasoline about two-thirds of the time and has never been properly finished. My neighbor hauled his grain several miles further and put it over the loading platform. He got his car and it was away in two days, while mine has been in the elevator over a month. He loaded on the C. P. R. Hoping to have relief soon.

E. W. MEADOWS.

Rapid City, Man.

## NO CARS AT ZENITH

Editor, Guide:—As per your article of a week ago, I am writing to tell you that at Zenith siding there are five or six cars wanted for grain. We have ordered them over a month ago and are still waiting. The price of wheat has fallen a lot since the time of ordering cars and as navigation will soon be closed we are anxious that our grain should be shipped at once. What shall we do to get cars? Zenith siding is five miles west of Guernsey.

W. H. HUNTER.

Guernsey, Sask.

## SEVENTY-FIVE ORDERS—1 CAR

Editor, Guide:—With reference to the car shortage, which seems to be felt acutely throughout the West, I would like to state that there has been one car loaded in Redvers in the last ten days with seventy-five names on the car book. This is doubly deplorable when the difference in the Redvers and Fort William prices is realized.

On Nov. 14 at Redvers No. 3 Nor. wheat was quoted at 72 cents and No. 4 Nor. at 59 cents, while at Fort William on that date these grades were quoted at 89 1/2 and 82 1/2 respectively. Thus you will see that the farmer here is between the devil and the deep sea.

ALBERT TOMS.

Redvers, Sask.

## IMPLEMENT AND CEMENT DUTIES

Editor, Guide:—I am a firm believer in abolishing the duty on agricultural implements. I am a thorough Canadian and believe in patronizing our home industries, but I do not believe in giving the protected manufacturers the lion's share. I patronize the Cockshutt Plow Company because I believe they make the best machinery, but when they can pay freight and duty across the line, and compete with other companies in the United States, I think they can do the same in Canada. Our new government has a chance to do Canada millions of dollars worth of good by taking off the

duty on farm machinery, and then not allowing the Americans to sell implements in Canada without reducing the present prices by the amount of the duty. If the government takes off the duty and lets the Americans come in and do as they please they would probably form a combine with the Canadian manufacturers and charge the same prices as before, and then we would be giving them the benefit of the duty.

Another very important matter is that of cement. Building material is scarce in this country and if we could get cement free of duty we could put up our farm buildings cheaply and we could afford to have shelter for our stock and machinery. With the high cost of lumber and the price we now have to pay the cement merger for cement, we have to do without a lot of the comforts that we might be able to enjoy if this great unfair burden was removed.

J. J. SHAW.

Sweet Valley, Alta.

## THE SINGLE TAX

Editor, Guide:—I notice in the Mail Bag of November 8 that John R. Symons has disposed, offhand, of the single tax theory that Herbert Spencer and the Duke of Argyle failed to destroy, and that no political economist of today who values his reputation dares to attack directly.

It appears to me that Mr. Symons' condemnation of the single tax arises from an entire misconception of what the "unearned increment" of land is. The term certainly is both awkward and inaccurate. It was not coined by Henry George, but by John Stuart Mill, when the subject had not been analysed as accurately as at the present day. Let us use a more accurate term, ground rent, and let us see who produces it, and who should get it.

Let us take Mr. Symons' farm for illustration. Fifty years ago the value of that tract of land would be represented by a big cipher with the rim rubbed out. Why? Because it was utterly isolated from civilized society. Although just as fertile as today he could not have existed upon it. Its rent was nothing. Its value, a capitalization of rent, was also nothing. But along came the C. P. railroad, others following, and established communication with the outside world. Settlers came, civil government was instituted, schools established, and markets were found for the products of our soil. In all this, Mr. Symons has doubtless done his part but that part has been only one in countless millions. Nevertheless, the sum of it all has made it possible for him to earn a hard living on his farm and given it a value, irrespective of improvements of perhaps \$25 to \$50 per acre. Mr. Symons' farm would have that value, leaving out improvements, which he himself has produced. The farm would have that value if he had never turned a furrow. Who produced it, and who should get the benefit?

Now, let us suppose. Suppose the Hudson's Bay route brings the world's commerce to his door; suppose Pense, instead of Winnipeg, should become the commercial metropolis of Western Canada; suppose all the rivers tributary to Hudson Bay should be harnessed and their power carried electrically to Pense, making it a great manufacturing centre; suppose the town should grow to include his farm, and instead of wheat fields it should be covered with office buildings, stores, factories and costly residences. All this, and more, has come to worse farms than his. Suppose the resulting value should jump to \$1,000 per acre, to \$5,000,000, to \$10,000,000. All this and more, has happened to other land without one iota of assistance from the owner. What is the agency of all this, and where should the princely revenues go?

Mr. Symons! Can't you see the cat? If you don't, 'twill scratch you in the face!

GEO. W. ATKINSON.

Ceylon, Sask.

Single Taxer.

## WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

Editor, Guide:—Your printing in one square block the prices of wheat, oats and barley at Winnipeg and Minneapolis is a splendid idea, and I trust it may remain a permanent feature in your valuable weekly.

By appearing regularly before the eyes of our farmers it will be a great means of educating them to the considerable differences in prices here and across the line, and will show us what we lost in the loss of free trade with the United

States in farm products alone. It will show our farmers, too, that they had no cause for rejoicing in the defeat of the Laurier government, since Borden flatly refuses to lower the tariff with America on any terms whatever. This was his statement to our farmer delegates that met him at Saskatoon, of whom I was one who put this question straight to him.

W. HORDERN.

Dundurn, Sask.

## SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM BROWNLEE

Editor, Guide:—I must really congratulate you on those paragraphs you place from week to week on the front cover of The Guide. They may be considered in the light of a business text for the week. Also I like the idea of publishing each week the votes cast, by the members for the three Western provinces. As the session progresses the record should be kept up-to-date showing the total votes given for or against the items in our Farmers' Platform, a sort of Dr. and Cr. account for each member. It will no doubt have a very stimulating effect, and we will then know when opportunity occurs who to dispense with by way of encouragement to the others as the French said when Admiral Byng was shot.

That new system you adopted on page 29 of The Guide, of the 15th inst, in tabulating the prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis is quite the thing, and is, I submit, quite worthy of a place on the front cover. By this means it would be brought to the notice of every farmer with, so to speak, the force of a sledge hammer and would quickly spell an irresistible demand for reciprocity.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Brownlee, Sask.

## CONTROL OF GRAIN EXCHANGES

Editor, Guide:—As an interested reader of your excellent farm and family journal I was pleased with the letter of Mr. John Kennedy in your issue of the 15th on the "grading system." Mr. Kennedy, I believe, could truthfully put the loss much higher sustained by the farmers through the want of a broader market, such as a sample market would give.

Often I have known wheat on the Minneapolis market from some slight defect to be graded one or two points below where its intrinsic value would place it. For instance, wheat that had nine points out of ten in its favor, placing it in say number 2 grade, yet the inspectors would have to grade it down to 3 for this one little defect. But when this number 3 was offered for sale on sample the vigilant buyer for some large mills would often pay the full price of say number 2. Or if the mills did not offer enough the professional "mixer" would often outbid him.

By all means the farmers need a sample market, which in other words means a competitive market. The large grain and other interests in Winnipeg would have lost no time in getting a sample market here if the recent reciprocity pact had passed. Otherwise a great share of this crop would have sought the sample market of Minneapolis. And, now that it has failed to pass, they should be considerate of the producers' interests and speedily urge its adoption. This is a most difficult crop to grade and many farmers will get little or nothing for their year's labor, and any assistance that can be extended to them to realize the best possible returns, should certainly be extended. I endorse Mr. Kennedy's suggestion, and also that of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, that the methods of appeal on the inspection of grain be amended to conform more to the methods of appeal on the Minnesota inspection; i.e., while the rules for grading might also be better if changed in some respects, making them more in line with those of that state. But these are matters that can better be worked out by a commission.

As one experienced with grain inspection and marketing in Minnesota for many years, and who was instrumental in passing and framing legislation there establishing the "Board of Appeals" on the inspection of grain, and had experience in grain on both sides of the international boundary and has been a student of market developments on both sides, I believe details of working out a just and equitable system of grain inspection, including plans for appeals, rules for grading, weighing, control of



elevators both country and terminal, ratification or rejection of rules of Grain Exchange or boards of trade, when such rules may be shown as detrimental to the development of active competition to properly protect the grades of grain cargoes from contamination while in transit, and other matters pertaining to the marketing of grain, can best be done by the government appointing a competent board of commissioners with ample powers to affect the purposes desired. Such a commission can prohibit the mixing of different grades of grain at terminal elevators; or it might designate certain elevators where mixing will be permitted under certain restrictions, with certificates of grades issuing showing "grain was from a mixing house." The object of permitting "mixing" houses would be to develop a sample market.

Winnipeg will in all probability soon be the largest primary grain market in the world and it is therefore of the utmost importance that all rules and regulations pertaining to it shall be founded upon the rock of eternal justice to all interests concerned. This can only be done effectively by a careful and competent board of commissioners.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, and hoping if my suggestions meet with your approval and the approval of your readers, that no time will be lost in suggesting necessary action on the part of our Western representatives in parliament at Ottawa.

C. J. McCOLLOM.

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.

#### LONG JOURNEYS AND NO CARS

Editor, Guide:—I saw in your paper of November 1 a request that we make known our situation in regard to shortage of cars or anything else. Most of us in here, west of Elbow, that have crops have been here for six years or more and are still 35 miles from town. Last year we had no crop. Wheat averaged three to five bushels per acre. This year we are blest with a good crop, but are in pretty hard shape as Elbow can't get cars to nearly keep the elevators clear, and a blockade is on nearly all the time. To make matters worse we have to cross the Saskatchewan River on a ferry and every fall we are at a standstill as there

is a long time during which the ferry can't cross on account of floating ice, and sandbars are very often there through the summer.

There is a C.N.R. branch that comes down much nearer us from the Goose Lake line, starting at Delisle, which was to take out all our wheat from here, but the track isn't even ballasted though the steel was laid last spring, and they can't get but one car a week at the end of the line. We are very short of fuel, the wood being completely exhausted, and there is no way of getting our wheat shipped, after hauling it 35 miles to town. If we sell it sometimes we have to take the price of No. 4 for No. 2 or No. 3 wheat, as that is the only bin that has room for wheat in the elevator. We all have from two to four cars of wheat and some a car or more of flax. The road to Elbow is pretty good till we come to the sand hills. There is about ten miles of them and most Westerners know what large valleys there are here where there are rivers. The hills are all fairly well graded, it being done shortly before the last provincial election. Now we have a railway that we could make three trips a week to; they won't even run trains on it only about once a week. Then there are no cars left to load or no elevators building. It has been estimated that there will be somewhere about four or five hundred thousand bushels to be marketed over in here across the river west of Elbow.

Rosduff, Sask.

E. F. OWENS.

#### SOME GOOD ADVICE

Editor, Guide:—Your article entitled "The Western Vote for Reciprocity" must be very gratifying to those who advocated and worked for the measure, and to think that the Grain Growers themselves gave the measure their strong support, is indeed a sign that the people are getting alive to the fact that they have been bamboozled long enough, and are realizing that the Special Interests are taking the real profits, the very "first fruits" from the worker's labors.

The main question now with the Grain Growers is, how are we going to hold the farmers together and reach that point where we are a real power working for the interests of the Western Farmers? In my opinion, only by every Grain Grower

making himself personally responsible for the success of his association and by his financial aid, the last is most essential, and I think the scheme in force in Saskatchewan a worthy example, and a wise one for the Manitoba Association to adopt, life membership. By having an assured income, enough to keep good live men who would be able to give their whole time and energies for the advancement of the cause of the common people should be the ambition of every Grain Grower. Let us get alive this winter in our association and as many as can attend the convention at Brandon in January. The directors of the central association need the support of every local association, and a strong turn out at Brandon will be a great means of demonstrating the interest we take in the executive work of the organization, and will instill in the officers an enthusiasm that necessarily follows a strong support.

Let us get busy along the lines of Direct Legislation and co-operation. We can, if we will, make our provincial members promise their support and interest in Direct legislation, but we must be ready and organized. Then we can save hundreds of dollars to each community by co-operation and soon dispense with the expensive middlemen. We have tried this with great success here and find that others besides ourselves benefit greatly, because the local merchants find it to their advantage to fetch their price to a more reasonable basis of profits.

Wishing the Grain Growers a great success during the coming winter and trusting we shall be able to formulate some plan whereby the association may become permanently strong. Yours in the interests of the common people.

CHAS. W. BANKS.

Thunder Hill, Man.

#### NEWS FROM WOLFFTON

Editor, Guide:—As I am acting as your representative you will no doubt welcome any items of interest with regard to the welfare of the farmers. The opening of the Regina Colonsay branch of the C.P.R. on the 6th of this month, while being a welcome relief to a district almost wholly under cultivation, was rather a disappointment. The Grain Growers' associations along the line were

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prepared to demonstrate their appreciation, but as no time for the arrival of the first train was known and the day was very cold, no one knew the long expected service had come at last till the train had come and gone. It is feared that a number of the Grain Growers of this district will not get a straw threshed this year and only about one-third of the flax will be threshed. Numerous fields are not cut as yet and the snow is stubble high on the fields. The highest yields in this district as far as known are, wheat 40 bushels, oats 79 bushels, flax 21½ bushels and barley 40.

Too much praise cannot be given for the new kind of threshing done this fall, one of the life members of this association leaving clean fields and grain that was a pleasure to behold. I have been asked, why, when the duty was taken off coal, the price is still \$11 per ton for dirt? Also why the car shortage keeps the grower from getting his crop marketed? How to sharpen plow shares? How to make an ice boat? All of which I respectfully beg leave to shift to the stalwart shoulders of the editor who is fighting the Grain Growers' fight of that which is best for all. Wolffton P.O., Sask., J. G. COLES.

(Perhaps some of our readers can assist Mr. Coles in answering these questions.—Ed.)

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# The Value of Crop Rotation

By ANDREW BOSS  
Of the Minnesota College of Agriculture

[Note.—The following article should have particular meaning to the Western farmers after such a season as we have just had. Besides making better use of the plant food, and keeping the physical condition of the soil such that the maximum yields can be produced, rotation of crops also removes the great risks involved in staking everything on one crop. Perhaps there has never been a season in the history of the West when it was possible to produce such a large amount of food from the soil as could have been produced this year, and perhaps there has never been a season when the farmers as a whole have been more disappointed and discouraged through crop failure. The reason is that they have staked everything on one or two grain crops.

Weather conditions at a certain two or three weeks of the year have not been favorable to their particular crop. The result has been failure. Who is to blame? The weather, of course; but the weather that was unfavorable to the wheat crop might have been very favorable to some other crop. Weather conditions, like soil conditions, must be adapted to a variety of plants, because man's needs are variable. When man undertakes, in defiance of natural law, to grow only one crop on a soil and in a climate that was intended for a variety of crops, who is to blame when every two or three years his particular crop meets with disaster? Wise rotation of crops is simply bringing our system of farming into harmony with the unalterable laws of nature, which laws, it must be remembered, are after all best suited to meet man's needs. If our Western farmers would follow such a system they would insure against periodical crop failures, so disastrous both to the individual and the community (city and country), and they would also do much to overcome the present scarcity of farm labor by dividing the work more evenly over all parts of the year. While such a system of farming may not be practicable in newer parts where the settlers are just making a start and must have quick returns, it is applicable in the older parts and must ultimately be adopted.]

The chemist tells us that the value of crop rotation lies in the consequent provision of an abundant supply of organic and mineral matter containing all of the essential elements of plant food; the physicist that it lies in the consequent betterment of the physical texture of the soil; and the bacteriologist that the value is in the more numerous forms of bacterial life found in a soil upon which the crops have been rotated. The farmer who has practised a well balanced scheme of crop rotation tells us that the value of rotation lies in the greater net profit per acre returned each year from his land. And each one is right in his way of thinking. Larger yields invariably follow a systematic rotation, because the growth of the grass crops, including the clovers, results in an accumulation in the soil of roots, leaves and stems of plants which we call vegetable

matter. The tillage of cultivated crops following the grass crops in a well planned rotation breaks down this vegetable matter more rapidly, introduces air and moisture freely and hastens fermentation or bacterial action, resulting in greater warmth in the soil. As a result, decomposition is hastened, available plant food is abundant and the chemist has reason for his statement that the soil fertility has been increased. It is the combination, however, of physical, chemical and bacteriological forces, rather than the separate effect of any one of them, that gives the results.

## Composition of Soil

As is well known by most people, the elements most likely to be lacking in the soil, are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime. To show that it would take a long period of time to deplete the normal soil of these elements, I offer the following figures taken from Snyder's Soils and Fertilizers, calling attention also to the fact that most of our farm crops feed in the surface foot of the soil:—

Surface—1 foot of soil contains	Crops require annually	Time to exhaust elements
	Lbs.	
Nitrogen 5,000—10,000	25—100	50—400 yrs.
Phos. Acid 1,000—9,000	25—	40—360 yrs.
Potash 3,000—18,000	35—60	50—514 yrs.

A study of the figures indicates that most soils contain sufficient of each of the elements to last approximately 200 or more years if all were used. It is common knowledge, however, that only a small proportion of these elements becomes available at one time. Owing to improper tillage and physical condition of the soils there is often a scarcity of available elements even though a large supply of the essential elements is known to be present in the soil. On new lands the available elements are usually abundant and but little attention is paid to the needs of the growing crops. But on land that has been farmed for some time, the farmer must consider the needs of the crops and so arrange his cropping scheme and till his land as to render available for the growing plants an abundance of these elements. It is in affording a regular arrangement of crops which can be followed from year to year that crop rotation becomes especially valuable in increasing soil productivity. The matter of making such arrangements is not nearly so difficult as many suppose.

## What Rotation Means

Crop rotation means simply the classification of crops according to their habits of growth and methods of cultivation, and systematic and regular change in the order of growth. Crops are classified as (1), grain crops, including wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax or other cereals; (2) grass and legume crops, including the grasses, clovers and alfalfas commonly grown; and (3), the cultivated crops, including corn, potatoes, roots or any other crops requiring intertillage. The grain crops have fibrous roots, feed close to the surface and are almost entirely removed from the land in harvesting. A small amount of stubble and the roots of the plant are returned to the soil so that the amount of vegetable matter is not seriously depleted. They are therefore said to be neutral as to effect on the humus content of the soil. The grass and legume crops, through the development of leaves, crowns and tap roots, add materially to the vegetable matter of the soil and they are classed as humus builders. The cultivated crops, on account of frequent tillage of the land and rapid decomposition, rapidly reduce the amount of vegetable matter in the soil and are therefore said to be humus destroying. It is the proper combination of these three classes of crops in such manner as to provide for the food products required on the farm without depleting the natural productivity that results in increased returns from the soil.

## Results Achieved

To illustrate the value of rotation of crops, I am going to ask your attention to the results of some work in the cro-

rotation at University Farm, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota. On some plots of land we have been growing cultivated crops continuously since 1894. The soil on these plots is becoming devoid of vegetable matter and crop yields are low. This soil bakes easily and is hard to handle. On plots sown to mangels each year, great difficulty is experienced in getting a stand of roots, owing to attacks of fungus or parasitic organisms on the germinating seeds. On an adjoining plot where a five-year rotation is practiced, the soil is open and pliable, good stands are obtained and yields are quite satisfactory.

The true value of rotation is shown in the yields of the crops grown under the different schemes of cropping. A comparison of the tables submitted herewith will show that rotation increases the yield of each of the three classes of crops materially.

## Yields of Wheat in Continuous Cropping and in 3-and 5-Year Rotations Compared

	Continuous wheat	Continuous wheat 6 lbs. clover	Wheat in 3-year rotation	Wheat in 5-yr rotation
1900	14.5	10.8	27.3	25.6
1901	16.0	11.3	13.5	15.2
1902	17.0	15.0	18.1	25.1
1903	16.3	24.1	24.4	30.8
1904	20.8	32.5	27.3	32.0
1905	20.8	23.3	20.6	30.9
1906	14.1	15.0	13.3	22.6
1907	24.5	25.3	19.1	23.9
1908	19.1	20.0	22.4	25.0
1909	22.7	25.0	20.3	35.5
10 yr. ave.	18.58	21.13	20.63	26.66

3-year rotation, wheat, clover, corn. 5-year rotation, wheat, timothy and clover, pasture, oats, corn. Eight tons barnyard manure on oats stubble.

## Yields of Corn Continuous Cropping and in 3-and 5-year Rotations Compared

	Continuous corn	Corn in 3-year rotation	Corn in 5-year rotation
1900	37.5	42.6	58.0
1901	13.9	62.0	42.8
1902	Lost	62.0	78.6
1903	23.6	54.7	85.3
1904	11.1	45.1	37.1
1905	25.1	64.1	64.4
1906	27.6	36.1	60.5
1907	23.6	35.2	52.2
1908	33.3	38.6	53.6
1909	41.6	39.2	76.1
	26.4	*46.4	60.8

Average of corn in cont. plots yrs. 1899, '04-'09, 24.5.

Average of corn in standard rotation plots, 1899, '04-'09, 60.01.

\*Average of 9 years only. Weights of 1901 not used.

## Yield of Hay in Continuous Cropping and in 3 and 5-Year Rotation Compared

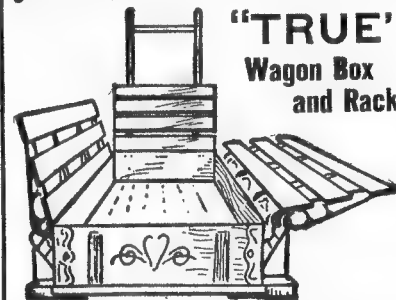
	Continuous hay tons	3-yr. M.F. Rotation clover tons	5-yr. M.F. clover and timothy tons
1901	.95	1.58	2.36
1902	1.27	2.25	1.95
1903	3.65	3.86	6.10
1904	1.95	4.26	5.77
1905	1.70	4.86	5.81
1906	1.10	1.91	2.18
1907	1.10	1.25	1.30
1908	1.55	3.24	5.01
1909			
1910		.6	1.00
Av. 10 yrs	1.22	2.33	3.15

Wheat continuously yielded an average of 18.6 bushels per acre. Six pounds of clover sown with the grain in the spring and plowed under in the fall gave an increase of 2.5 bushels per acre or 13½ per cent. Wheat grown in a 3-year rotation of wheat, clover and corn for the same years, yielded 20.6 bushels per acre, an increase over continuous cropping of 2 bushels per acre or 11 per cent.

In the 5-year rotation, the yield of wheat for this period was 26.6 bushels per acre, an increase of 8 bushels per acre which is 43 per cent. over the continuous cropping to wheat, and an increase of practically 30 per cent. over the three-year rotation. The five-year rotation calls for eight tons of barnyard manure preceding the corn crops.

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The manure and the extra year in grass are doubtless responsible for the increased yields from the five year rotation.

Corn continuously yielded during the ten years 1900—1909, 26.4 bushels per acre. In the three-year rotation of wheat, clover and corn, corn yielded 46.4 bushels, or 20.0 bushels more, an increase of 76 per cent. due directly to rotation with the use of clover. During the same years in the five-year rotation, the yield was 60.8 bushels per acre or 34.4 bushels per acre more than was grown on the land continuously to corn. This is an increase of 130 per cent. The increase of the five-year over the three-year rotation was 14.4 bushels per acre or 31 per cent.

## Result on Hay Crop

The yield of hay in the continuous cropping plan was 1.22 tons per acre as compared with 2.33 tons in a three-year rotation and 3.15 tons in the five-year rotation. This shows an increase of 1.1 tons per acre or 91 per cent in favor of the three-year rotation and 1.9 tons or 158 per cent. in favor of the five-year rotation. The five-year rotation is .8 tons or 35 per cent. more productive than the three-year rotation.

To make the comparison in another way, a short rotation (three years) without manure, increased the wheat yield 11 per cent., the corn yield 76 per cent. and the hay yield 91 per cent. A five-year rotation in which eight tons of barnyard manure is applied once in the rotation, the increase is 43 per cent. on the wheat crop, 130 per cent. on the corn crop, and 158 per cent. on the hay crop.

The difference between the values of the three and five-year rotations and in favor of the five-year rotation is 300 per cent on the wheat crop, 31 per cent. on the corn crop and 35 per cent. on the hay crop.

This seems perhaps like a mass of figures and percentages, but it indicates clearly to me that rotation of crops alone, without manure, has a marked value in increasing production. And that a combination of rotation and manures properly applied will practically double the yields of all of our crops.

Couple with this value the more even distribution of labor throughout the year, the less expensive handling of the crops, the reduction of weeds and crop pests and the possibility of producing a product of higher grade where good rotation schemes are followed and you have a suggestion of the value of crop rotation

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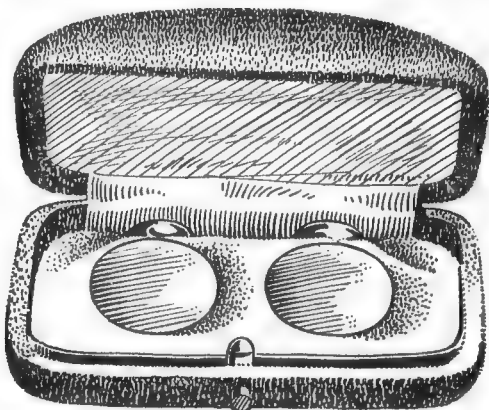
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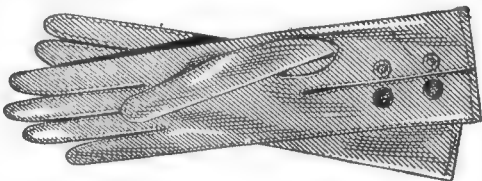
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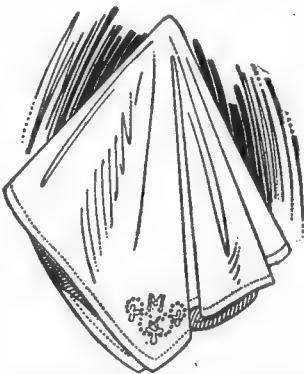


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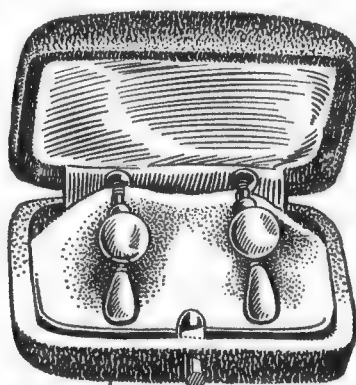
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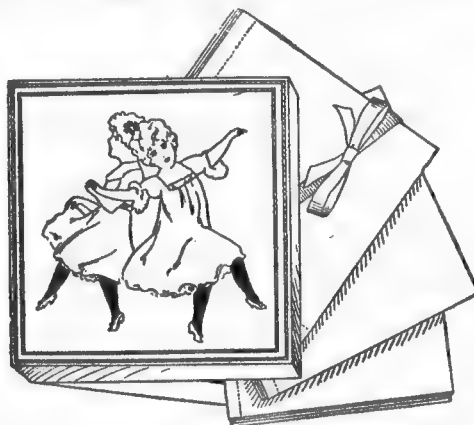
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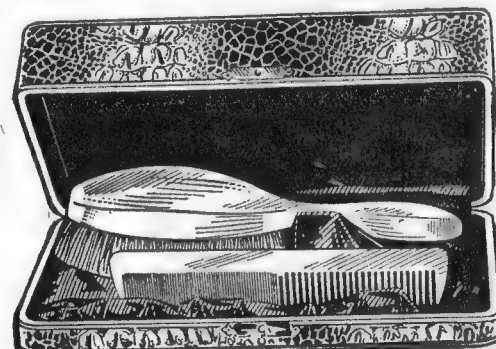
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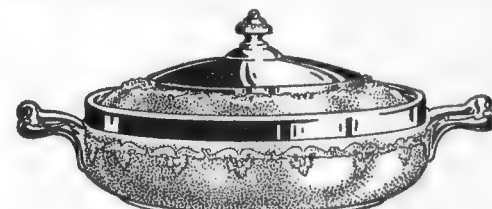


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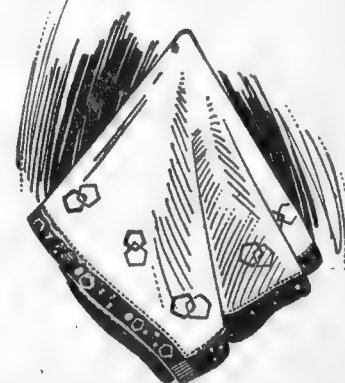


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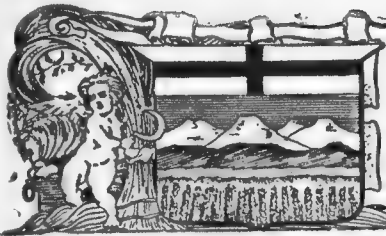


**BS-9317**—If you want to give a present that will be appreciated for a lifetime, give one of these four-piece, silver-plated Tea Sets, consisting of teapot, cream jug, sugar bowl and spoon-holder. The cream jug and sugar bowl are gold lined. All four pieces are satin finished, beautifully engraved and with burnished centres. Unlike the bright, the satin finish does not show scratches so quickly. **Price, delivered . . . . .7.50**

We publish no Christmas Catalogue this year, but our Fall and Winter one is crowded with Christmas suggestions. A post card will bring it. Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth of goods, WE PAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES.

The **SIMPSON** Company  
Robert Limited  
TORONTO





# ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

### President:

James Bower - Red Deer

### Vice-President:

W. J. Tregillus - Calgary

### Secretary-Treasurer:

E. J. Fream - Calgary

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### District Directors:

P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carwell, Penhold, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

### MINIMUM CAR WEIGHTS

Some time ago, at the request of members of the U.F.A. interested in the question, the matter of the capacity of box cars was taken up with the board of railway commissioners, although no formal complaint was made on the question. It was pointed out that the size of the box cars was increasing and it was becoming a difficult matter for many farmers to ship their own grain on account of having to pay a minimum freight of 60,000 pounds.

An immediate answer was received that the commission was having considerable trouble from shippers all over Canada complaining about cars being too small; about them trying to get 60 and 80 thousand pound cars and being furnished with 40 thousand pound cars, and that it was quite unusual to have a complaint that the cars are too large.

This answer shows that the bulk of the correspondence and complaints in this matter have originated from either the manufacturers, wholesalers or middlemen. In fact it is known that some boards of trade have considered the advisability of having the minimum capacity of the cars increased. The need for this, on their behalf, is apparent, for if the cars are increased in size it is going to be considerably harder for the small man to deal independently and he will therefore be more and more at the mercy of the large interests.

The possibility of developing an inter-provincial trade, dealing directly between the producer in Alberta and the consumer in British Columbia is checked by reason of the shortage of 40,000 pound cars, and this business will be forced into the hands of the middlemen, allowing them to get a share of the spoils to the detriment of the interested parties. A report made by the chief traffic officer to the railway commission has now been received and it would appear from this, for the time being at least, that the chance of securing any relief is exceedingly slim. The big interests don't want it and the farmer is therefore not considered. He can get the relief he wants by paying for it, that is probably the thought which will arise on reading the report, which reads as follows:—

"By direction of the chief commissioner I beg to report this application as follows: "Applicants want a minimum carload weight of 40,000 pounds established for smaller individual shipments of grain from Alberta than the tariff minimum of 60,000 pounds fixed for the standard 60,000 pound car; of that the railway companies provide cars with two doors, and with sufficient bulkhead, to enable such shippers to load to the tariff minimum.

"The Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern do not appear to have any 40,000 pound cars, nor ever to have had any. The Canadian Pacific still has a number; but it appears to be the policy of that company to keep them in the East until worn out, as being unsuitable for the general requirements of the Western grain trade. Mr. Beatty also makes the statement that cars of this type will not stand haulage between the heavy classes of cars which make up the Western trains.

"The special tariffs of the companies for the carriage of grain to Port Arthur and Fort William require heavy grain to be loaded to the cars stencilled capacity—60,000 or 80,000 pounds, as the case may be, with the provision that the minimum for lighter cars is their stencilled capacity. If, however, these cars are not being used in the West the provision is valueless.

"The grain class in the Canadian Freight Classification is the 8th, which carries a carload minimum of 30,000 lbs. In practice, however, little grain is carried except at commodity rates lower than the 8th class tariff, and the Western grain rates to Lake Superior are much below 8th. It is a recognized principle that when a rate is reduced below the regular class tariff the carload minimum, in order to bring up the carload revenue, may be reasonably increased, though not above the commodity's loading ability. If these light shipments in the West were so frequent as to require a special or exclusive tariff (which I doubt), the companies

would probably, and I think reasonably, want a correspondingly higher rate per 100 pounds, so that the result would differ little from the present system. The applicants ask, also, that the companies be required to provide cars with two doors, so that by bulk-heading the car two farmers with less than 1,000 bushels each may co-operate in loading to the tariff minimum. As every car has two doors, what is evidently wanted is two doors on each side, so that loading on each side of the bulkhead might proceed simultaneously. I do not consider it just to expect the carrier to construct exceptional equipment for such intermittent traffic—the cars would probably prove structurally weak, and a danger to a train of modern heavy cars unless placed at the rear end, and the liability to leakage would be intensified.

"Applicants may say that when 40,000-pound cars are not available larger cars are furnished by the companies at the 40,000-pound minimum for the purpose of cleaning out elevators. This is true, except that the minimum is not so limited, and the concession was authorized by the Board by Order dated May 16, '05, from which I quote as follows:—

"It appearing to the board that the long standing practice of railways has been to give shippers the benefit of the carload rates on the actual weight on any less than carload remnants of grain that may be left in their country storehouses or elevators at the conclusion of the season's business; that this arrangement is in the public interest, and that it would be unreasonable to require the shipper to pay for the full carload minimum weight for each lot: "The board doth order that the railway companies subject to the Act be, and they are hereby, authorized to apply the carload rates on the actual weight on any less than carload lots of grain that may remain in the shippers' storehouses or elevators at the cleaning up of the season's business, preparatory to the reception of the new crops."

"Applicants' inference that this provision forces a farmer having less than 1,000 bushels to sell at his local elevator, rather than ship himself, is unfounded, as the elevator man can ship at less than the full minimum only the bag end of grain remaining in store at the end of the season.

"My conclusion is that the growers should find reasonable relief by co-partnership in loading to the tariff minimum, and by bulkheading, at the extra charge of 1 cent per 100 pounds to the carrier, and \$3 per car to the terminal elevator company, which charge the board refused to reduce by judgment dated February 3, '09, and expressed the opinion that "during the movement of a very heavy crop the railway companies would be acting entirely in the interests of the public, as a whole, if they withdrew the privilege of bulkheading."

"I have no doubt that the chief operating officer will concur in this report.

"Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. HARDWELL,  
Chief Traffic Officer.  
I concur.

A. J. NIXON.

A. D. Cartwright, Esq.,  
Secretary.

### WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Rose View Union has considered the subject of Municipal Organization and after a stirring debate the decision arrived at is that the members of this union are in favor of a municipality of sixteen townships, the organization of municipalities on the Saskatchewan plan and the system of levying taxes on the land valuation only. We are also in favor of the Central Association handling all the small products of the farm, believing that it will be a help to all the farmers, especially the members of the U. F. A.

L. B. HART, Sec'y.

Carbon, Alta.

There was a fair attendance at the last meeting of the Carlton Union, when several matters of importance were considered. Our U. F. A. hall is in course of erection and will be completed in a few

weeks, when we hope to arrange for the visit of a district organizer to our district. We are securing new members all the time and also getting subscribers to The Guide.

J. J. PRICE, Sec'y.

Ensleigh, Alta.

At the last meeting of Stettler Union it was unanimously decided to endorse the proposed petition covering Direct Legislation. We regret having to report that our president, Mr. T. D. Adair, has resigned and is leaving the country. It is needless to say that his loss will be felt, as he is a zealous, indefatigable worker for the U. F. A.

H. A. STEELE, Sec'y.

Stettler, Alta.

At the last meeting of East Clover Bar Union a resolution was adopted to the effect that it is desirable that legislation should be passed making it compulsory for the owners to fence all muskegs and other such dangerous places, and it was decided to request the general secretary to bring this matter before all other unions by means of the circular letter. Much stock is lost annually through getting into these muskegs and the only effective safeguard appears to be to have them fenced, which should be done by the owners of the land.

W. J. JACKMAN, Sec'y.  
East Clover Bar, Alta.

Strathmore Union again considered the cattle situation at the last meeting and the result was the passing of the following resolution:—"Not having had any reply to our resolution of recent date requesting the consideration of the question of allowing cattle to be imported free of duty, we take the opportunity of again bringing forward the question. We know you have been very busy but the case is urgent. We beg to request some acknowledgment from you that the matter will at least be considered and brought to the attention of the Cabinet and the House. While we at all times wish to support such government as the voting majority of the people have elected, we hope it will not be necessary to go to the opposition for support in the most urgent case that has come to the consideration of your cabinet for the welfare of the farmers. We urged before the necessity of haste in the matter to allow of shipment before winter, but rather than have the matter blocked we would urge that the necessity for importations will continue for an indefinite period until every farm is supplied with stock."

The secretary received instructions to forward a copy of the resolution to the Hon. R. L. Borden for his consideration. The annual farmers' banquet will be held on December 9 at six o'clock, when we hope to have some of the officers of the Central Association on hand to meet the farmers and to respond to the toast of our union.

M. EUGENE SLY, Sec'y.  
Strathmore, Alta.

An important meeting of a special committee representing all the unions situated in the district immediately east of Calgary was held in the general secretary's office on Wednesday, November 22, twelve representatives being present. Matters requiring concerted action were up for consideration, and the result arrived at was one which, although the details cannot be made public at the present time, will result in a large amount of good work being done by the U. F. A. in the district and the material strengthening of the association as a result thereof.

### HAIL INSURANCE

Word has been received that R. L. Shaw, M.L.A., of Stettler, will introduce at the forthcoming session of the legislature a compulsory Hail Insurance Act, and a request has been made through Stettler local union for the locals of the U. F. A., to support this. Mr. Shaw has been written to asking for a copy of his pro-

posed bill, and as soon as it comes to hand it will be made public. The subject of hail insurance is still in a chaotic state and it is hard to realize just how a vote on the subject would result; probably the grain growing portions of the province would give a majority in favor of compulsory insurance, while the mixed farming portions would be opposed.

All kinds of solutions are being offered and all are finding champions, one of the latest being that the matter be left entirely to the rural municipalities and for the rate-payers in these districts to decide whether they want insurance or not. Other suggestions have been received for the government to abandon the business and allow the private companies to enter the field, this emanating mostly from business interests, while another class is asking for no kind of insurance whatever. However, in regard to the latter class one correspondent, residing in a district which was formerly strongly opposed to compulsory hail insurance, stated that there was nothing like a hailstorm to convince people that compulsory hail insurance was the right thing and that in his district where a severe storm was experienced during the past summer, all were now strongly in favor of such a measure.

The latest hail insurance resolution to be received is from Gleichen Union, and it follows in the main the resolution adopted by Strathmore Union, and forwarded to the U. F. A. last winter. Gleichen's resolution reads:

"Whereas, droughts, excessive moisture, stock diseases and the like may be counteracted by irrigation, drainage and science, whilst hail storms are totally beyond all human control, and

"Whereas, farmers who grow grain, are the men who assume the risk of putting Alberta under cultivation, diversified farming based upon alfalfa, etc., being impossible before the raising of grain has put the soil into proper shape for mixed farming, and

"Whereas, it has been fully demonstrated that sufficient funds cannot be raised to cover the loss by farmers only who make application for insurance on the present basis of risk, and

"Whereas, it has been fully proven to the farmers of the Gleichen district that no part of Alberta can be considered free from danger of hail storms, and that it is absolutely impossible for the average farmer to continue farming in Alberta without some kind of hail insurance, and

"Whereas, it is perfectly unjust that speculators, who are making idle money on the rise in values of lands due to work done by grain growers, should not participate in the risks of hail storms, and

"Whereas, parties who cannot pay a tax of from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per quarter section to provide against losses owing to hailstorms, are not qualified to own land in Alberta.

"Therefore, be it resolved:

"That this Farmers' Union No. 96, U.F.A., respectfully call upon the government of Alberta to introduce an act at the next session providing for a tax on all taxable lands in Alberta, to cover damages to crops by hail, to the extent of \$8.00 per acre for total loss, the amount of such taxation to be determined yearly by the actual losses of the previous year, so as to cover any deficit that may have occurred the previous year, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the government of Alberta and that a second copy be mailed to the secretary of the U. F. A. at Calgary with the request that he forward copies to the secretaries of all local unions of the U. F. A., requesting all unions to support this resolution and to notify the government and the secretary of the central union of the U. F. A.



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**GOOD THREE-QUARTER SECTION NEAR** McAuley, Pleasant Hills branch of C.P.R., good house, furnace, barn, stone granary, good water, school, 240 acres cultivated, 120 acres summer-fallowed, sure cropping locality, most fenced. Twenty-five dollars per acre. Two thousand cash, easy terms. —H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 14-6

**SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES;** land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

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**MUST SELL.—HAVE NO ROOM FOR OUR** 4 roller feed mill, belts, pulleys and feed elevator. Only used short time. Large capacity and just what you want to chop feed profitably. No toy. Cost us \$500. Will take \$800. Farmers' Grain and Supply Company, Wauchope, Sask.

**FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PARTICULARS** and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 17-6

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE,** good men only to sell our well known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

**WANTED TO HIRE.—ONE GOOD ALL** round farm teamster, Canadian preferred. \$350 per year with board. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

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**WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM** Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

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Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

**BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A** Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes. —Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

**POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM,** Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. —W. H. English, Harding, Man.

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**CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B. P.** Rocks—Three young stallions; several mares and fillies. Boars and sows from early spring litters, and a choice lot of cockerels, all for sale at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O., Man.

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.** Young stock for sale. —J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

## STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

**145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE,** 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR** sale. April and September litters. C. M. Brownbridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. Station and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. Station.

**A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE** bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

**BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HERD** headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days. —Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. —J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**YOUNG BERKSHIRES BREED FROM** Brandon. Prize winners, bacon type. Registered, purchaser's name; pairs not akin. Ten dollars each. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE —** Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

**WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-** tle, Leicester Sheep. —A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

**BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—** Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

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**THOROUGHBREED BUFF ORPINGTONS** and S.O.W. Leghorns. \$1.50 each. Write to Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowman River, Man. 15-6

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**OATS, POTATOES, HAY, POULTRY.** When looking for a market for any of the above, write, wire or phone us. Satisfaction assured you by our good prices, prompt payment and fair dealing. —Wilton Goodman & Co., 286-288 King St., Winnipeg, Man. 13-8

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**FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF EXTRA GOOD** Seed Oats at 35c. per bushel, guaranteed free from frost, and 200 bushels of a very early variety of spring wheat at 80c. per bushel; also 65 cords of seasoned poplar wood at \$5.00 per cord, f.o.b. Millet. E. W. Gregory, Millet, Alta. 17-9

## NOTICE OF MEETING

**LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION** meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17. —C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

**ANY** person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

**Duties—Six months' residence** upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. **Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.**

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. **Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.**

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 80 additional single bedrooms, two large poolrooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

**Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day**

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**

## Guide Readers, Attention !!

As the Christmas season is fast approaching, we are starting to work on our special Christmas number, which will be issued on December 6, 1911.

If you have anything to sell, it would be a good time to put a small ad. on this page.

People feel more generous at Christmas time and therefore are liable to buy things at that time which they would not at other times.

Therefore send us your small ad. at once for the Christmas number.

## Direct Legislation

### INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation wishes to announce that it is now prepared to make arrangements for public meetings during the coming winter. Mr. F. J. Dixon, the noted exponent of Direct Legislation, will again tour the province of Manitoba, lecturing on this important, necessary reform. Grain Growers' Associations and other organizations who desire his services should communicate at once with the secretary of the federation. With the one exception of providing a meeting place, no expense need be incurred by any organization arranging a meeting. The expenses of the speaker are borne by the federation, and free advertising posters, etc., are also furnished.

For further particulars and for literature on this vital question, write the secretary.

Subscriptions to the funds of the federation are solicited. Our work is maintained by voluntary donations, and every dollar will help to push the good work along. One dollar makes you a member and keeps you posted on the movement. If you like to make it five or ten or twenty-five, it will be money well spent.

### MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

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Donald Forrester, First Vice-President  
John Kennedy, Second Vice-President  
Robert L. Scott, Treasurer Seymour J. Farmer, Secretary  
Offices: 422 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.



## Who Only Stand and Wait

Continued from Page 8

destruction of the stock, he brought the flat of his blade down on John's lowered head.

"Damn these rubes," he growled, looking down at the prostrate figure; "they ain't got no sense at all. Now what'd 'e want to go an' do that for?" He looked up and saw the father staring at him with bloodless lips. "Carry him into the house," he ordered; "he ain't killed. An' fer God's sake, when ye get in the house, go into the cellar an' stay there!"

A grizzled trooper with kindly grey eyes helped the old man carry John into the house. They laid him on the floor of the kitchen and the soldier hurried out again.

Mr. Gibbs stood looking at his son in hopeless misery. His wife stood by the stove, wringing her hands and moaning. The door of the stairway opened and Mary came into the room. She gave one glance at the figure on the floor, then pressed a hand to her throat, and backed against the wall, screaming shrilly. The father dropped his face in his hands.

"Oh, my God!" he groaned, "I don't know what to do; I don't know what to do!"

The mother was the first to regain her presence of mind. She seized a dipper of water and bent over her son. Mr. Gibbs did not raise his head. Mary sank into a chair, her hand still at her throat, gasping as though she were choking. The rattle of muskets and the steady thudding of the cannon sounded from down the lane. Now and then through the din could be heard the voice of the corporal, chasing his horses through the orchard.

After a few moments, John raised his head, glared about him, and lurched to his feet. The other three looked at him stupidly. A spent bullet crashed through the window, sending the glass tinkling to the floor, and buried itself with a spurt of plaster in the opposite wall. Mary gasped, closed her eyes, and let her head fall back limply over the chair-back.

John hanging on to the table to steady himself, looked at his mother.

"You take Mary into the front room," he panted. "Get the chimney 'tween you an' the back o' the house. Pile all the chairs an' things in front of you!"

When the door had closed behind the women, John walked unsteadily to the window and looked out. The yard was tenanted only by the dead cattle and hogs, and the collie, who went sniffing from one warm body to another. The soldiers had scattered. Along the line of the hill on the other side of the marsh lay a line of men, their blue uniforms standing out sharply against the brown earth—like so many logs. Only the motion of their guns and the thick, white smoke in the air above them spoke of life—and death. Over the woods to the right, where the guns had been hammering the smoke hung thicker. John was dimly aware that the artillery had ceased firing. Then there came a series of red, flaring explosions that showed dimly through the trees, and blue-clad men commenced pouring out into the lane. A man on horseback galloped up, threw himself from his horse, and burst through the door.

"You'll have to get this place ready for the wounded," he announced. "Any women here?"

John nodded dumbly.

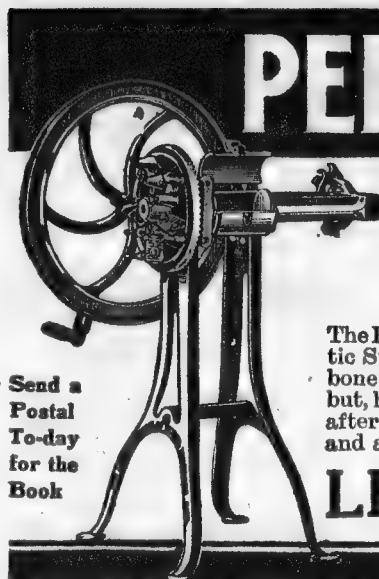
"Set 'em to tearing bandages," commanded the soldier. "And bring all the mattresses you've got down here. Spread 'em on the floor. Get plenty of water. That's about all we can do."

He walked to the door and then paused, speaking more to himself than to the two men.

"This Government," he announced, "seems to think men don't get hurt in war. They've given us everything but doctors!"

He went out and galloped down the lane. Father and son watched him with the same animal-like dullness of gaze which had settled upon them since the first rattle of firing. Then, without speech, they set about carrying mattresses and quilts and spreading them on the floor. The mother came from the other room, and listening to John's explanation, started tearing sheets into long strips without a word.

# PEERLESS GREEN BONE CUTTER



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**PEMBROKE ONTARIO CANADA**

Stumbling footsteps sounded on the porch outside. John swung open the door, and a private sprawled into the room, the blood dripping from his soaked sleeve to the floor.

"Gimme a drink," he demanded hoarsely. He brushed aside the dipper and buried his face in the water-pail, gulping the liquid like an animal. When he had finished, he dropped on to a mattress and lay breathing heavily. Mrs. Gibbs tried to ease his arm.

"Oh, let it alone," he said roughly; "it'll dry up—maybe. I don't care."

They watched him while the blood soaked into the blue-and-white mattress. "What's goin' on down there?" John asked finally. The man rolled over and looked at him with eyes growing bright with fever.

"Hell!" he said shortly. "Just plain hell! There's too many of 'em. We're goin' to get licked."

John peered out of the window. The artillery had left its position on the other side of the marsh and was tumbling back in haste toward the lane—the only path by which it could retreat. The familiar figure of the major, mounted on a lean bay, flitted past the house, dashed into the main road, and disappeared. The lane was filled with wounded men, staggering toward the house. A small man with a black satchel in his hand suddenly appeared in the doorway.

"I'm a surgeon," he announced curtly. Then to the man on the floor: "Get up and come out of here. This is no place for wounded. Their shells will be falling around here in half an hour."

The five guns with their limbers and ammunition wagons thundered past the house, the gunners clinging to the rocking carriages, the drivers lashing the tugging horses.

"Break through the fence and go into the fields on the other side!" a voice called above the din.

Through the fields on both sides of the lane, and up that congested channel, the blue figures came thicker. Suddenly there was a bright flash and a report directly under a single great oak, two thirds of the way down the lane. Half a dozen blue figures sagged limply to the ground, while bits of earth and branches pattered against the house. The dismounted cavalrymen, pushed back at every point of their small front, and deprived of the support of their guns, backed away from the marsh in sagging lines which broke and melted here and there. The yard filled with hurrying figures. Men shouted and swore. John, looking from the window, saw an officer driving his men into the barns and looking over his shoulder at the house. A bullet whipped through the window, another struck the chimney and sent down a shower of bricks and dust. A figure in grey showed for an instant on a hilltop across the marsh, then turned and waved a glittering sword toward whatever was behind him.

"Get under cover," shouted the officer in the yard. "We can hold 'em here a bit. Into the house with you. Use the windows. Put the bedding in front of the walls!"

John and his father were brushed aside by the swarm of grimy, bloody, panting men who burst in upon them. They

stood back against the walls, watching. Two men went to each of the rear windows facing the marsh, dragging the mattresses before them. One of them glanced out of the window as he worked.

"Golly!" he exclaimed; "they're comin' fast!"

The four men unstrapped their cartridge boxes and put them where they could reach them without moving. They smashed out the panes of the windows with the butts of their carbines, and poked the muzzles out warily. A bullet smashed the clock, which fell rattling and tinkling on to the floor. The four troopers looked around and laughed.

"That clock won't run!" one of them chuckled.

They commenced firing methodically, the reports of their rifles bellowing like thunder in the room. Empty paper cartridges littered the floor. The room grew hazy with the thick smoke, and the pungent smell of the burned powder made John and his father choke. Bullets incessantly struck the house. They could hear the guns of the men in the rooms upstairs, and the noise of their feet as they shifted their positions. One of the men, turning his head as he bit the end from a cartridge, saw the two white-faced farmers leaning nervously against the wall.

"You guys better lie down," he remarked casually, "or you'll get pinked."

A bullet struck one of the men at the windows squarely between the eyes. He fell back on to the floor, kicking out his legs stiffly. His companion, busy with his ramrod, did not turn his head.

"Are ye hit, Sam?" he asked. When the other did not answer, he looked around, frowned slightly, and went on firing. The man on the floor rolled over and fell against John's legs. John stepped over the body without looking down, and leaned against the wall closer to his father. Mr. Gibbs looked up at his son.

"They've shot a hole in the chimney," he said with stiff lips. "We'll hev t' fix that in the mornin'."

A grinding crash seemed to make the very walls of the house rock. The concussion of the explosion struck the ears of the men in the smoky room like the blow of a heavy pillow. A chorus of shrieks mingled with a patter of feet sounded outside.

"Cracky!" cried the talkative man at the window, craning his neck so that he might see better. "They put a shell right through that barn! It's on fire, too."

Mr. Gibbs suddenly started as though waking from a long sleep. He passed his hand across his forehead and looked at the man who had spoken.

"Barn on fire?" he queried sharply.

He crossed the room with quick, springy steps, peered out of the window, then reached for the water pail. A bullet had passed through the pail, and the contents had long since spouted on to the floor, but the old man did not seem to notice this.

"The new plough's in there, John," he called, as he hurried to the door; "I'm going to save that, anyhow!"

John made a futile attempt to clutch his father's shoulder. "Come back, father!" he yelled, but the old man sped past and ran out into the yard.

"They'll pot the old codger sure," said

the talkative trooper.

John hurried toward the door, but a trooper who had skulked up the lane under fire made a dash for the opening from the outside and they crashed together in the doorway. John struggled to his feet and looked out of the window. His father, bareheaded, and with the empty pail swinging in his hand, was halfway between the back steps and the shattered barn when a bullet caught him in the breast. He stopped as though he had run into a wagon-tongue in the darkness; the arm holding the pail grew limp, and he slouched down on his knees, the pail banging on to the ground beside him.

It seemed to John that the bullet had struck them both. The roar of the firing, the smell of the powder, all the rushing, red excitement of the past few hours seemed brushed aside in an instant, and he only saw his father lying dead in the familiar ruts of the lane. He seemed to see at once a thousand pictures of the grey-haired man as he had seen him all his life.

"He's dead," he muttered thickly; "father's dead, and mother's in the other room where she can't see." He turned to the talkative man's back. "He wasn't seventy yet," he explained, with a strange eagerness to make himself understood. "He might 'a' lived quite a while."

He could not take his eyes from the figure outside the window. He paid no attention to the bullets which twanged through the broken windows, bored through the thin walls, and whistled past his face. He did not see the dodging, hurrying grey shapes which stole up the fences along the lane and skulked through the stubble. A shell burst under the watering-trough and he did not even wink. The tall, talkative man had dropped his gun and was trying to stop the flow of blood from a hole in his shoulder, cursing steadily. A red-faced captain stood near John, watching the fields behind the house and firing his revolver over the shoulder of the man at the window.

"We can hold 'em if they don't shell the house," he said over and over again; "if they don't shell the house, yes, sir, we can hold 'em!"

A bullet sang through the room, coming from the other direction. The red-faced captain noticed it.

"Oh, Lord," he ejaculated, "they've got round us somehow; they're comin' from the other side!"

Something in the back of John's numbed memory stirred, and he hurried into the other side of the house. He found Mary stretched out on a couch. His mother knelt on the floor, her head on Mary's breast. She did not look up as he entered, seeming to feel who it was.

"Oh, John," she wailed, "she's dead, she's dead!"

Frantically he pushed his mother to one side and began hunting for the wound. His mother watched him with wide eyes while he tore at his wife's waist.

"She's not shot," gasped the woman; "she was scairt to death. We saw father—her voice seemed simply to die out in her throat. John looked from the body of the girl to his mother, then raised his fist in the air.

"Damn this thing!" he said in even tones, "oh, damn it!"

He ran back into the kitchen. Outside he caught a glimpse of grey uniforms under the very windows. The red-faced captain was on the top of the back steps trying to keep off the bayonets of three infantrymen with his broken sabre. The grey uniforms

Concluded on Page 18

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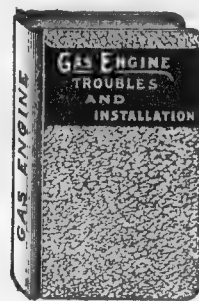
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seemed to be all around the house. In a dazed way John noticed that the smoke was pouring down the stairway. A loaded carbine lay on the floor. He picked it up, raised the hammer, and ran out into the yard. A grey soldier, the butt of his gun lifted for a flail-like blow, hurled himself at him. John waited until the muzzle of the carbine almost touched the grey jacket before he pulled the trigger. He saw the scorched cloth around the little hole before the man went down before him.

Grey figures seemed to leap at him from every side. He backed against a clothes post and commenced snapping the hammer until he realised that the gun was empty. Then he seized the weapon by the muzzle and swung it club-fashion before him. Behind him he could hear and smell the flames licking at the upper story of the house. He wondered if his mother had got out.

There was a sudden thunder of hoofs on all sides of the house. Blue-clad Yankee cavalry on grey horses, their sabres glittering in the sunlight, seemed to have sprung from the earth. The swarms of Confederates reeled and staggered under the shock. The young major had brought up his reserve company at the psychological moment. The grey infantry were caught at the instant when they could not form to face the horsemen.

Dimly John realised that the awful pressure on his eardrums was lessening, that the rush of battle was sweeping away from him. He could not understand; he only knew that there were no more grey figures in front of him. He turned around and stared at the blazing house. An instant he paused for a sidelong glance at the huddled figure by the water-pail, then he rushed through the doorway. There were a dozen still forms stretched on the awful slipperiness of the kitchen floor amid the litter of torn mattresses, broken glass, and empty cartridges. He rushed into the other room. The body of his wife lay on the couch where he had left it. His mother was not in sight.

"Mother!" he called. "Mother!"

The door on the front porch stood ajar. He stumbled out—and found his mother. He hardly glanced at the pathetic figure, but walked on out into the yard. A flower-bed, set in the midst of an old wagon-tire, bloomed red and glaring. He sat down beside it and looked back at the burning house. Across the road the artillerymen were frantically limbering up their pieces to get back to the ground they had left and take what the cavalry had laid open to them. John did not look up as the guns thundered back down the cluttered lane. The minutes dragged by, but he did not raise his head. Once he looked up when the roof fell in with a spluttering crash of burning timbers.

"Now that's gone," he muttered.

He dropped his head again and sat perfectly motionless until he felt a cold muzzle thrust against his hand. He looked down to see the collie nosing at his hand. He put both arms around the dog's neck, and something inside his breast seemed to burst. The hot tears leaped to his eyes, and he shook with deep, racking sobs.

"Oh, Shep," he sobbed, "Shep. . . ."

An uncertain time later a hand fell on his shoulder. He looked up at the face of the major. It was grimy with sweat and dirt, and there was a bloody rag around his head, but he beamed with elation. "We licked 'em," he said enthusiastically, "licked 'em right with that cavalry. They won't be coming this way again. Your farm—"

Suddenly he saw the man's face, and the smoking ruins of the house and barns. His face sobered. He reached down and patted the dog, passed his hand awkwardly over the broad, bowed shoulder of the man, and walked silently down the lane to help care for the wounded.

### Single Tax for Lethbridge

One of the most radical changes which has been made for a long time in connection with the city government has just been made at Lethbridge, Alta. The council unanimously adopted the report of City Assessor Meech, advocating that the single tax method of taxation be put in force in Lethbridge, to go into effect for the coming year. The idea of single tax has been growing rapidly in the city for the past year and found many staunch supporters. The report of Mr. Meech to the council about six weeks ago, however, brought matters to a head and his report was eagerly discussed by many ratepayers.



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## WALTHAM Watch

The Waltham Colonial, for instance, is at once a timepiece of highest accuracy and of most beautiful design. The pride of possession—that only the best can bring, belongs to the man who owns one.

The Waltham Colonial possesses great beauty and will give a life-long service of accurate time-keeping. It is the most reliable watch in the world—adjusted and cased at the factory.

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Give your buggy a coat of Sherwin-Williams Buggy Paint, a bright varnish gloss paint in nine attractive colors that will withstand hard usage and frequent scrubbing and save the wood and metal parts from rust and decay. There's a merchant in your town who sells



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The Rayo Lamp is easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick. Made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and finishes.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

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## ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.)  
ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—CURED, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more rest comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1545, Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third Nat. Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## The Recall in Seattle

Continued from Page 7

citizens. He paid no attention to the repeated requests that he remove Wappenstein and clear the city of promiscuous vice. Instead of taking steps to crush these evils, Gill attempted to establish them permanently. There was formed a corporation known as the "Hillside Improvement Company," the leading spirits in which were Gerald, Tupper, and other great captains of the underworld. The company purchased several acres of land in an outlying section, in the neighborhood of a large brewery. Here, under the protection of the Gill administration, was to be established the new restricted district. The corporation actually built, at considerable expense, a huge "crib house," containing two hundred and fifty rooms. Stock in this enterprise was openly peddled around Seattle, and it was generally regarded as an excellent investment. This enormous structure stands there to-day at the foot of the hill, cheerless, dark, untenanted, in full view of arriving visitors—a monument to the leading ideas of the Gill administration.

### The "Recall" Petition Starts

For, before it could be opened, certain things had happened. A Public Welfare League had been organized, and had obtained injunctions closing up the old

restricted district and forbidding the opening of the new one. And now a small army of volunteers began calling at the homes and offices and business establishments of Seattle, requesting signatures to "A Petition for the Recall of Mayor Hiram C. Gill," specifying in detail the reasons for this drastic step. The petition signed by 10,701 male voters, demanding, under the terms of the Seattle charter, an election to decide whether Hiram C. Gill should retain his office as Mayor, was deposited on Dec. 20.

The several forces opposed to Gill selected, as their candidate, Mr. George W. Dilling, a prominent real-estate man. Dilling had served one term creditably in the Washington legislature, and enjoyed an excellent reputation for business honor and clean living. He had figured little in politics, had aroused no political antagonisms, and thus was an excellent candidate, about whom all the enemies of the Gill ideas could rally. The campaign that followed lasted only about thirty days.

### Women Take Part in the Campaign

Since Hiram Gill's election in March, 1910, one far-reaching change had taken place in the political situation in Seattle. In the November election of 1910 the voters had adopted a constitutional amendment giving the franchise to women. The Recall election, therefore, furnished the State of Washington its first opportunity of testing the workings of this experiment. Naturally, this election presented an issue that made a powerful appeal to women voters. The politicians who supported Gill, realizing this, made all possible efforts to have the Recall election take place before the women could legally qualify to vote. In this, of course, they did not succeed. A Woman's Dilling Campaign headquarters was opened next door to a similar headquarters for the men.

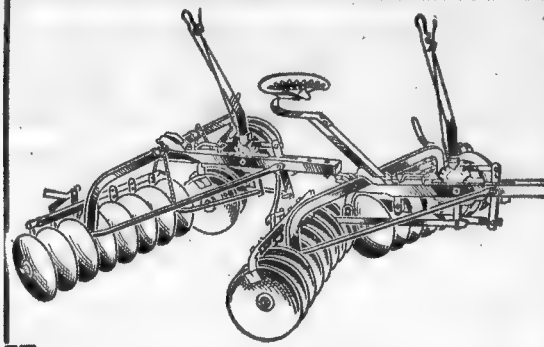
The women workers penetrated everywhere. Their campaign committee divided the city into districts and assigned districts to stipulated "workers." They made house-to-house canvasses, dragged forth the frequently reluctant mothers and daughters of Seattle, and personally conducted them to the registration booths.

### "Red-Light" Women in the Campaign

And when the Gill forces saw that the Dilling committees were pressing women into service, they proceeded to follow their example. They handled their women allies in much the same way as Tammany Hall in New York herds its miscellaneous crowds of vagrants on election day. The "red-light" leaders brought to the registration booths automobiles filled with prostitutes. Many were aliens, particularly the Frenchwomen, and few of the others had lived in Seattle long enough to acquire a voting residence. Like Tammany Hall, however, their leaders did not hesitate to register them. And just as Tammany imports trainloads of tramps and loafers from Philadelphia and other towns and "colonizes" them on the Bowery, so the Seattle "red-light" captains brought dissolute women from Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, and installed them in the lodging-houses of the restricted district.

### Women at the Polls

On election day the most picturesque figures were the women watchers stationed at the polls. They handed out cards to all comers: "Vote for Dilling and decency." Almost twenty-two thousand women voted—perhaps half the number of eligibles,—against almost thirty-six thousand men. A large majority of these women unquestionably voted for Dilling. There were many women, however, who cast their first ballots for Hiram Gill. All the women of the restricted district, who came up noisily in automobiles, did this as a matter of course. But there were other automobiles from the respectable residential sections, filled with richly dressed women, ornamented with "Vote for Gill" banners. In many cases these women sat stiffly outside while their husbands went into the booths; in some cases they themselves got out and cast their ballots for the tenderloin Mayor. When the votes were counted, however, "Dilling and decency" had won by a comfortable majority. Whether Dilling would have won had it not been for the women's votes can not, of course, be decided. The fact that the largest Dilling majorities came from the wards where the increased registration was largest—the increased registration, of course, representing the new women voters—is one indication that the women



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WRITE TO DEPT "O" FOR FREE PARTICULARS

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**T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.**

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## MAXWELL'S

Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child. All sizes from ½ to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.

93

Western Representative:—  
JOHN A. McEWAN, 603 Union Bank Building  
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## KEEP IT HANDY

You can never tell when a horse is going to develop a Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone or a lameness. Yet it is bound to happen sooner or later. And you can't afford to keep him in the barn. Keep a bottle of

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

handy at all times. Mr. Briem, of Icelandic River, Man., writes: "I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure and find it safe and sure."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. \$1. per bottle—6 bottles for \$5. "Treatise on the Horse"—free—or write to

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# CHRISTMAS

## Excursion Rates

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### On Sale Daily, Nov. 10th to Dec. 31st

ST. LAWRENCE SAILINGS		ST. JOHN-LIVERPOOL	
Empress of Ireland	Fri. Nov. 17	Empress of Britain	Fri. Dec. 1
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Complete details and berth reservations from any Railway Agent, or write  
**J. S. CARTER, Gen'l Agent, 210 Portage Ave., Canada Life Block, Winnipeg**

voters may have been the determining factor. The Seattle Recall election must be regarded as a triumph for woman's suffrage.

### The Seattle Exodus

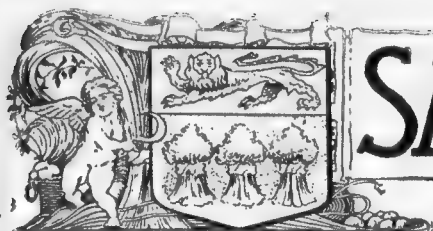
Seattle will never forget the influx of undesirables that followed Mayor Gill's election in 1910. Neither will it ever forget the equally memorable outpouring that followed his recall. Mayor Dilling's first official act was to accept the resignation of Wappenstein, and to appoint as his successor Captain Claude Bannick—the same officer whose protest to Wappenstein against protected vice had been met with the suggestion that he "quit his job." Chief Bannick is a clean-cut, tall, muscular young man about thirty-five, an ex-football player with a constitutional aversion to the kind of things fostered by Wappenstein. The underworld promptly acted on the hint of Bannick's appointment. In the week following Dilling's election, from two to three thousand men and women left Seattle. The restricted district was congested with wagons carrying away their trunks and furniture. The pawn-shops were crowded with women pawning their jewelry to get the money to leave town. Train after train rolled out packed closely with emigrants of this type. Once more the restricted district became quiet and dark. Out of the uptown cafes and hotels the life had apparently gone. Street-

walkers had almost mysteriously vanished from the business sections.

Seattle does not claim that it has solved the vice problem. Unquestionably it still exists on a considerable scale. What Seattle has done has been to end the alliance between these elements and the constituted authorities. The people now control their government, and the vice exploiters have been driven out of public life. Vice is not encouraged to make its headquarters in Seattle; it is not even tolerated. And the city now is a thoroughly wholesome place in which to live. On the new conditions the testimony of so experienced a man as Detective William J. Burns is certainly valuable. A year ago, says Mr. Burns, Seattle was the vilest city in the United States. Now, he adds, it is the cleanest. Moreover, the city is not merely satisfied with driving out the old gang. It is punishing them. It has already secured a conviction and a penitentiary sentence of from three to ten years for Wappenstein. It has indicted on several counts practically all the men responsible for the recent conditions, and will unquestionably land many in the penitentiary. So much the Recall has done for Seattle.

"He's a queer man. Won't argue about the tariff."  
"What's his reason for not arguing?"  
"Says he doesn't know anything about it."—Pittsburg Post.





# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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### THE EXPERIENCE OF A CITY MAN ON A HOMESTEAD

Having just returned from my homestead in Southern Saskatchewan, and being in the past employed by the Grain Growers' Association I thought a few remarks from me might prove interesting. I left Mr. Green's office the latter part of March when Mr. Middleton took charge.

Fine weather for some time previous, and only of city experience, I left the city rather lightly clothed for the weather which followed. We shipped to Morse and trailed from there south to our homesteads, some 75 miles. We left on Friday morning with oxen. It was snowing slightly, but increased as we went along, until we were in the midst of a howling blizzard which continued for six days, during which time we plodded along as best we could.

Arriving at "Home sweet Home" a little frame shack 8 x 10, I proceeded to make a fire, warm-up, and commence my bachelor's career. Many of the readers of The Guide will know by experience of the many hotel dishes I prepared.

The previous fall I had had twenty acres broken. In consequence of the land in our district being more or less stony, I had to "get busy" to use the expression, and roll out stones, and many a time before I was through with that job, I envied Mr. Middleton back in the office operating the machine.

Following seeding, I worked out breaking for my neighbors, both with oxen and horses. Many of the readers of The Guide who have homesteaded will know how patient, docile and fast these animals are, and what a time I had getting initiated as an ox-driver.

I have trailed a few trips to Morse, and also to Wood Mountain, slept out when my teeth were chattering in my head in the morning, cut my load of wood at night by the lantern light while it was raining, and done many other things I would have considered crazy while in town.

Like all new districts, we are expecting railroads in, but judging by the progress made, we shall have to wait some time. However, we are living in hope. We are not conceited as a general rule, but we believe we have a good country, and without doubt we have a good class of settlers. Some are married, some are not, and many are hoping to be. Some are French, some English and many other nationalities, but we all live peacefully together and hope to have the Grain Growers' Association started before long. After the advent of the railway, the Grain Growers' Grain Company will find many loyal supporters.

Threshing was not nearly finished when I left, as it was delayed by the extra heavy fall of snow, the same being at least 18 inches in depth. No stubble is in sight.

I came out to Morse with a neighbor who brought out a load of flax, and just here I might say that this is one point which should be an example to the farmer to organize and form a local of the Co-operative Elevator company. There are three elevators in Morse. These have all the traffic coming from the south country and consequently have considerably more grain than they can handle.

The elevator men are now paying from 15 cents to 20 cents per bushel less on flax than at other points along the line and the dockage is certainly very heavy in many cases. I have counted as high as a dozen wagons standing at each elevator waiting for them to open. They had then been closed for nearly a week waiting for cars.

Taken altogether, it is a novel experience. To any farmer or farmer's son, who may be growing tired of the farm and yearning for city life, I would say "consider." The farm is the healthiest place you can be, and after all, what is life without health?

Trusting this may be of interest to the readers of The Guide, I remain,

R. J. BROWN.

### THE CURE ALL

F. W. Green, Esq., November 21, 1911  
Sec G. G. A.,  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—We would like very much to have an elevator built at Mackid, a switch yard on the C. P. R. We expect to get a P.O. established there and also to get a store and a blacksmith's shop there this coming spring. Please let us hear from you as to what to do and how to go at it. We have here a good settlement of farmers mostly from the U. S., and the land is all taken up and will be a lot broken this spring, besides what is already in cultivation now. Please let us know how to go at this work as it is new business for me, but think it can be worked up without very much trouble. I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

November 23, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 21st inst to hand asking how to secure elevator, switch yards, post office, blacksmith's shop, etc., at Mackid. Well, sir, the best way I know of to do that, is to organize a Grain Growers' association which may serve as a board of trade for the time being. I enclose you a constitution and a little pamphlet, which if you will read and form an organization along those lines, I feel sure there is sufficient of the initiative, brain power and genius necessary to do all these things—right in amongst you people at Mackid. I note you have a great many farmers from the U. S. A. and I feel sure that with a splendid country given you almost free, with the splendid laws already initiated and a free hand that you now have to take part in the annulling of those laws that are not right, and the establishment of all laws that you think to be right, that you people will be loyal to this country, its government and flag, and that the patriotic spirit in your men will blaze forth in such a manner, if you join this association of men, so as to make it possible for you to secure for Mackid, almost anything you desire, for wheresoever two or three are agreed as touching anything, they are almost certain to succeed.

F. W. GREEN.

### REPLY TO CIRCULAR

Some days ago we sent out a circular letter. Our first reply was received this morning.

The secretary of the local, who is evidently an insurance agent in a small town, had simply answered about five of the over forty questions on the sheet, slipped it in an envelope and sent it on, writing on the sheet that the local association was not in a thriving condition.

Our reply I give below as it may be of interest to several other local officers and members at this time.

November 23, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

Our returned circular to hand today. I am returning this to you and ask you to have the gentlemanliness to call a meeting of the members that are in good standing to discuss or answer the questions in this circular. It is impossible to keep together a local Grain Growers' association with such action as this of yours. It does not matter what correspondence we send you, if you act in this manner, no organization could ever be kept together. I do not wonder that it is almost out of existence, and yet your district is one above all others where there ought to be one of the most lively up-to-date associations working for the protection of Grain Growers, which is today the biggest interest we have in Western Canada. If you will not undertake the work which you were elected to do, will you be kind enough to hand this circular and this letter to the president. We are certainly glad to get your own individual answers to the circular, which are valuable, but what we want is, you can readily understand, sir, the voice of the body, and there never will be an association at your point unless there is work for those men to do, and we have work for them; there are very many important questions in this circular vital to the life of the association. Many people think that were it not for the efforts of the association and kindred institutions developed

by the association, today farmers all over the West would be receiving several cents per bushel less for their grain than they now are. Evils that exist, exist because the people permit them to. Remedies will be applied when our people wake up and take a lively interest in questions affecting their welfare. We are very anxious that your branch shall have strong representation in our next big convention. Very important matters will doubtless be before the convention, and to get your association in working order, the putting up of these questions to each individual member, we think will start the ball a-rolling.

Trusting you will be good enough to place this in the hands of some interested officer of your local association.

Yours truly,

F. W. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.

### A JOB FOR WOODLAWN

F. W. Green,  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Please find enclosed Post Office Order to amount of (\$6.00) six dollars, being membership dues for 1911.

This makes 22 paid up members of Woodlawn Association for 1911.

Yours truly,

N. F. SCOTT,  
Sec.-Treas. Woodlawn Ass'n.  
Juniata, Sask.

November 23, 1911.

N. F. Scott, Esq.,

Sec'y, Woodlawn G. G. A.,  
Juniata, Sask.

Dear Mr. Scott:—

Yours of the 20th inst., containing Order for \$6.00 membership fees to hand. We are enclosing our receipt, and while we thank you very much for the good work done it occurs to us that if your members were thoroughly seized with the importance of our association, very many more members could be secured. I note a large tract of country east of Woodlawn with no association in it. Is there no missionary spirit abroad? Are the men fully alive to the fact that were it not for the Grain Growers' association and kindred institutions it has brought forth, today grain would be anywhere from 1 cent to ten cents per bushel less in price than it is. Do you know that every time a car of grain is sent to the Grain Growers' Grain company, that company receives \$10.00 commission, while our institution only gets 50 cents per member from those whom you persuade to join, and our association has five times the influence with the powers that be, and if its membership was widely extended, doubtless its power would be much increased. Then it is important that we should have life members, to put into our association something of the nature of a company, to give it continued stability and certainty of continuation. I am sure, Mr. Scott, you see the importance of this, but cannot your members be organized in such a way as to make a lively canvas in your immediate neighborhood and secure more members, secure life members, hold regular meetings, study the questions more fully, make it a live wide-awake institution that will stir things round about you and your doings will be noised abroad and will be an incentive far and near to others.

Trusting to hear from you again with a wide-awake report of recent doings in your neighborhood.

Yours truly,

F. W. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.

Southminster G. G. A.,  
Lloydminster, Sask.  
Nov. 21, 1911.

Mr. F. W. Green,

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed you will find \$1.15, for two membership fees and three convention reports. As yet I have only sold three copies of the reports.

The crops around here are generally conceded to be the worst yet, and the misfortune is further aggravated by the inability of a large percentage of the farmers to get threshed.

We should like some one from the central to come and stir some new enthu-

siasm into us. Since organizing nearly two years ago, we have not yet had an outsider address us.

Yours truly,

E. H. DAVIES.

November, 23, 1911.

E. H. Davies, Esq.,

Sec.-Treas. G. G. A.

Southminster Branch,  
Lloydminster, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 21st inst. with enclosure \$1.15 for two membership fees and Convention Reports to hand for which we thank you and enclose receipts. The Convention Reports, in my humble opinion you should have distributed long ago to the members if you could not sell them, and you could have sent us the pay for the whole bunch out of the funds of the association. It is up to the local association officers to make the local association go. If the members in your locality are not interested enough to fight in their own defense and to look after their own interests, how can men 300 miles away, be supposed to do it? Further, if the local association is not able to look after its own, how shall it be able to assist in looking after larger things? Mr. Davis, I covet for you and your association, regular meetings, rousing times, school houses around you packed with eager throngs, searching out the evils that exist and the remedies that should be applied as men and women who are occupying a self-governing community, as people who are responsible for the thing that exists and for the non-existence of things that ought to exist. To my mind, nothing will save a community, unless that community saves itself. Such a body of men as I have described, joined together by a chain-like institution such as we have in this Grain Growers' association, would be a mighty force in the establishment of a set of conditions which would make this province lead every province instead of following in old ruts.

Sorry your crop is not good. Nothing would please me better than to come and meet you men around about Lloydminster. If I thought your people would gather together to meet me, I would certainly be most happy to go to considerable trouble to meet your people.

I shall expect to hear from you again shortly with a long list of paid up members for 1911, amongst them a lot of life membership fees, and a report showing that a new determination has taken possession of the officers of your association and things are doing at Southminster.

Yours truly,

F. W. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.

### WELL DONE ARLINGTON BEACH

Arlington Beach, Sask.  
Nov. 15, 1911.

Fred W. Green, Esq.,

Sec'y Saskatchewan G. G. A.  
Moose Jaw.

Dear Sir:—

Our association at Arlington Beach discontinued their meetings during the summer; but are about to take them up again soon. Our account with the central association is in arrears. So you will find enclosed herewith the following amounts:

Coronation fund	\$4.50
1 dozen convention reports	.60
Membership fees for 14 members	7.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12.10</b>

MATTHEW WHITE,  
Sec.-Treas. Arlington Beach G. G. A.



# HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?

¶ The present quarter of our business year will be closing on December 31st, and all money paid on stock before that date will bear dividends since October 1st of this year :: ::

## The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock

¶ Offers a Safe, Sure Investment, and a Good Interest on your Money

¶ NOW is the time to buy your shares when you can get three months extra dividend. No person is allowed to hold more than 40 shares.

Send in your application to-day and secure the full number at once.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

**The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited**  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

## Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

A meeting of the Pine Creek branch of the Grain Growers' association was held in the Norfolk school house on November 17. A good big crowd turned out as there was a debate on the program: subject, "Resolved that the sword is mightier than the pen." Affirmative, Josiah Bennett and James Hulme; negative, W. A. Green and Wm. Isles; Judges, Miss Little (teacher Deer Range school), H. Cathcart and Albert Stewart. A very interesting time followed, the affirmative side won out by four points to the good. Also the members discussed

co-operation in buying a car load of flour and feed. On a motion being put, it was resolved that the secretary write the different milling companies and get prices on flour and feed in car-load lots, and give reports at the next meeting to be held on December 8 for election of officers and delegates to the annual convention at Brandon in January. This was one of the best meetings we have ever had at Pine Creek. Every person present had an enjoyable evening and we are looking forward to a much larger meeting on December 8, when we will have another good program. We also hope to hear from the central association before that time and get an insight into the program they have in view for this winter. I am sure all our members here are ready and willing to help with a progressive campaign for a square deal to the farmers of the West. We have been interested readers of the open letter in The Guide to the Cockshutt Plow Company and have been waiting to read their answer in The Guide, but have failed to see it as yet. We believe it would be a good idea for The Guide to have a similar letter in The Guide to the great milling companies. From enquiries made, Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour is worth \$3.20 a sack of 98 pounds and Purity (The Western Milling Company) is selling at \$3.00 in Austin. Now, the farmer has been getting on an average of 90 cents per bushel for No. 1 Nor. wheat. I understand 5 bushels of wheat, 1 Northern, will make 200 pounds of flour and 100 pounds of bran and shorts worth another dollar. It appears to me there is a big profit somewhere as the Ogilvie Company sells back to the consumer \$7.40 worth of goods for which the farmer received \$4.50. Does it cost \$1.40 per 100 pounds to grind the flour and pay freight to Austin and Edrans? If it does, why? It is time we had an enquiry into the milling and freight rates charged by the different companies. We know the American millers pay 10 cents per bushel more

for all hard wheat ground, then can compete with our millers on the British market.

JOSIAH BENNETT,  
Press Correspondent.

### BARLEY TO STATES

A statement illustrating the remarkable difference in the price of barley in Manitoba and in the adjoining states has been made by R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. Mr. McKenzie writes:

"I finished loading a car of barley on the Great Northern railway at Brandon on November 13 and sold it on sample in Minneapolis for \$1.04 a bushel, no commission. The inspector in Winnipeg inspected a sample of this car as No. 3 barley, and the price in store at

Fort William was 65 cents that day, less freight and commission.

"A neighbor of mine and myself loaded another car of feed barley a few days later and had an offer of 97 cents, no commission, in Minneapolis. The freight rate from Brandon to Minneapolis on the Great Northern is 13 cents per 100 pounds, the same as on the C.N.R. and C.P.R. to Fort William. After paying \$764 duty on those two cars they netted \$614.60 more than we could sell at to the elevators in Brandon, and \$353.20 more than we could realize by shipping them to Fort William. Any farmer or group of farmers who can load barley on Great Northern tracks in Manitoba, which is in good condition and free from frosted grain, can do the same thing."

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The late S. H. Butcher, Pres. of the British Academy, M.P. for the University of Cambridge.

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THE principal motive with most persons when making a Christmas present is to give something useful but at the same time "distinctive," and the great difficulty is to think of something suitable to give. The new Encyclopaedia Britannica, while more than filling every ordinary requirement, has a special appropriateness as a Christmas gift. Christmas is a season when men and women may be said to yield to a recognition of ideals, aspirations and traditions, which are the common property of the whole of mankind. Being a festival observed in all Christian countries, it typifies the truth that the most vital of human interests disregard the barriers of nationality, and being established in commemoration of events which occurred ages ago it expresses the debt of the present to the past.

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# The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

## A CHAT WITH MY READERS

In reading a letter from one of my correspondents it was brought home to me in a clear and forceful manner; that while it is very nice to write heroic platitudes, it is much more essential that we should face the actual situation as it exists today, in regard to motherhood, diet, and the possible betterment of the home, in a practical way. We must also be determined to improve conditions in the home. There is every opportunity in the new towns to improve the conditions, and to see that we do not perpetuate the errors of other towns and villages, in town planning, in the school buildings, in the civic institutions.

Mothers of the West, rouse yourselves and join hands in this page and lay your views on the table (Home Page) for discussion, and, who knows, but in these earnest talks with each other, we may help the men to form cleaner civic institutions, and give the country town planning committee a start in life. Above all let the men know why so many hearts are aching and see if it is not just want of thought that has been so often the cause of the evil. If the men do not know or do not understand the feeling of the woman on any subject, it would be hard to expect them to clear away the errors which too frequently have been the cause of all worry and anxiety. Without your hearty co-operation, dear readers, it will be impossible to help better conditions; with your co-operation all things are possible. The interests of the women and children lie very close to the heart of your friend,

MARY FORD.

## ANSWER TO MOTHER

Dear Friend:—In answer to your letter on "Home and Eugenics" it is my earnest desire to see the subject of hygiene taken up in the Grain Growers' associations throughout the West. You say that there is a prejudice against this subject. There, I think, you make a little mistake. There is a very great prejudice on the subject of the results of impure living and its disastrous consequences in the home, but where the stand is taken for the better training of the young people for parenthood, I have not found any objection. Unfortunately so many people in taking up this subject discuss the horrors of the various acts of the people. I am practically certain that if the matter is placed clearly and sweetly before our men that the time has now arrived when the same intimate care must be taken in the fitting of the boys and girls for their duties in life, no objection will be raised. Books and papers will be supplied on this subject, and wherever they have been placed before the people, I find a sweet sympathy and perfect willingness to help me to spread the gospel of true purity in all relations of life. I find that the men are just as anxious as our women on the subject of the betterment of the national child and I think that if women like yourself take these matters up in the same spirit in which you have written this letter, you will, I feel sure prove a power for helpfulness in spreading the gospel of eugenics. It is not only a question for the private individual, but, it has now become a national question. In a young and growing nation like we are, we must give to the world the best and purest ideas. This only can be done by teaching our boys and girls their responsibility in the chief aim for which they were made. We have both to go back, and again forward; the mistake of the present day is that God is not a part of every moment of our lives, that our lives are not dedicated to the honor of God, and that we do not search for the hidden truth as you say in the Bible and apply it; we are merely placed here as the vessels and the guardians of the children, and just as we protect them from every worldly danger, so must we protect them from every spiritual pitfall; but above all, we must keep their faith in God as the Father in every work of life.

For 25 or 50 cents I will send you quite a number of little pamphlets and papers on this subject. Most of these cost 5 cents, so that you can pretty well choose the number you wish to receive.

MARY FORD.

## SEEKING THE TRUTH

Dear Mary Ford:—Received your pamphlet with much pleasure, and I read the subject "Motherhood" and it was well appreciated. We are saving the other two for a future meeting. I would like five copies of "How to teach life's truths to the children." I am enclosing 25 cents to pay for the same, as some of the ladies ordered them.

W. J. M.

## NEITHER HAD IT

A sage and a humorist, neither of whom had a very large proportion of the world's riches, were idly speculating upon the superabundance of wealth possessed by some of Wall Street's most prominent members. "Now, there's Rockefeller," said the sage; "he's got piles of money, but he's welcome to it, as far as I'm concerned. It's all tainted."

"More than that," observed the humorist. "It's twice tainted."

"How so?" queried the other.

"Well," twinkled the funny one, "it ain't yours and 'tain't mine."—Bellman.

## THE LOVING HEART

The loving heart is the strong heart. The generous hand is the hand to cling to when the path is difficult. There is room for the exercises of charity everywhere—in business, in society, and in the church; but the first and chiefest need for it is at home, where it is the salt which keeps all things sweet, the aroma which makes every hour charming, and the divine light which shines.

Woman has power to uplift man; but she must first establish herself in the consciousness of the Christ purity, or, instead of inspiring in him all that is pure and spiritual, she will awaken the sense consciousness to greater activity.

The best way to help your friend is to treat yourself and hold daily in mind a high idea of pure womanhood. His higher self will respond to your higher self, if you enter into the consciousness of that self and abide there.

## I WISH MY WIFE COULD VOTE

Just a few days before the last election a young friend of mine—a blooming young editor, by the way—said: "Mr. Loving, are you going to vote for woman suffrage?" "Yes," I replied; "are you?" He fired a yellow streak of tobacco juice across the room, hitting a mark fifteen feet away, and said emphatically, "No!" I said, "Why?" He replied, "Because she is not equal to it." "Look here, young fellow," I hastened to remark; "do you mean to say that is the opinion you have of your mother and your best girl?" He laughed. I went away, re-



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flecting upon the eternal conceitedness of the brute man.

Yes, I wish my wife could vote. I cannot understand why she is not as much entitled to the ballot as I am. She has almost as much sense as I have (!) and I verily believe that with proper safeguards and restrictions she might be trusted with the right of suffrage. She has to pay taxes. If she violated the laws that she had no part in making she would have to suffer the penalty. Of course she might not vote so intelligently as some tobacco-chewing and beer-drinking politicians, but she would do as well at least as the average saloon bum, who invariably exercises his citizenship on election day. My wife has convictions and a strong sense of responsibility. She would make voting a matter of conscience. She would take the matter as seriously as if destinies of a nation were tied up in that



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vote of hers. While, of course, she would not vote as intelligently as her husband, yet you could always be sure she would not sell her vote or cast it in favor of bad men and bad laws. She has some very decided opinions respecting prohibition, child labor, the white slave traffic, and all great moral issues. Her convictions are all on the side of clean politics, good laws, and law enforcement. My wife is a fairly good citizen. I trust her implicitly with the care of the home, the training of our child, the cooking of our food, the milking of our cow, the raising of our chickens, the shopping, sewing, dish washing, church work, and everything else under the sun that I can persuade her to do. Why should I be afraid to trust her with the ballot?—B. A. Loving, in "The Soul Winner," Woodward, Okla.

## TRUST IN MAN

We must trust in man to save him;  
Make him think he is a man;  
Then the good that is within him  
Strives to do the best it can.  
Call him "rascal," and we drive him  
From all goodness by the ban,  
And the bad that is within him  
Strives to do the worst it can.

Distrust never yet has gathered  
One poor soul to God and life,  
But has often farther forced him  
On to hatred and to strife.  
As man thinketh, so can he be;  
Make him think he can be great,  
And the best that is within him  
Strives to reach the wished-for state.

—Simon Carter.

## SHOULD DANCING BE ALLOWED

"It is the good people of the cities who are in a large measure responsible for the questionable dance halls," says F. F. McClure, the Chicago Board of Public Welfare's superintendent of recreation. "Instead of co-operating and lending their influence in maintaining dance halls where the evil features are eliminated, they condemn dancing altogether, and when they shun dances, persons who have no interest except to make money open halls and exploit them in any manner that proves to be the most profitable."

"I believe that every town should begin now to offer a form of evening amusement for the young people and children which will bring them under a beneficial influence, instead of the bad influences prevailing in so many public dance halls. The school buildings, especially those in the humbler districts present themselves as the logical places for such amusements and entertainments. Each night at present they stand empty and dark, while countless children, for want of a better place to go, roam the streets and wander into the places which are inviting yet productive of debasing influences. I should like to see them open at night, offering a pleasant, wholesome place for children and even their elders to gather and spend the evening. There should be amusements provided to suit the taste of all classes, and for the boys and girls between seventeen and twenty years old it would be hard to find a substitute for dancing. However, if the sentiment is against what is known as round dances, a substitute in the way of folk dances could be provided. That would be a matter for the board of education or the public to decide."

"Dr. Anna L. Strong, who is in charge of the Child Welfare Exhibit, says that in the cities where the schools are opened at night for amusement the results have been astonishingly gratifying."

"In New York city the amount of juvenile delinquency has abated wonderfully and an improvement of the tastes of the children along all lines of recreation is decidedly noticeable," Miss Strong said. "The young people seemed eager to come to the dances in the public schools instead of attending those in the dance halls, and many of the public dance halls lost in patronage so heavily that they were closed. Dancing was tried there as an experiment in a few schools at first, and was so successful that the school board opened all the schools for dancing."

F. D. Thorpe, Assistant Superintendent of Schools believes it is only a question of time before the schools will be an important factor in the amusement of young children as well as in their education."

"Wherever the plan has been adopted it has been successful far beyond expectations and the educational journals of the country advocate the plan strongly," Mr. Thorpe said. "Not an unimportant feature is the changing of the point of view of the child toward the school. He comes to look at it in a more friendly manner when it enters into the amusement side of life. I do not see why dancing should not be indulged in, unless there is too strong a sentiment in the city against it. Many persons are coming to believe that a dance, conducted in the wholesome atmosphere of the school, is at least better than those in the public halls."

## SENT IN BY A CORRESPONDENT

IF

If I could live but one more day, I would spend the hours in prayer.

If I could have but one prayer answered, it would be "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done."

If I could comfort one more soul, it would be an invalid.

If I could have but one more flower, it would be a wild rose.

If I could give but one more dollar, it would be for charity.

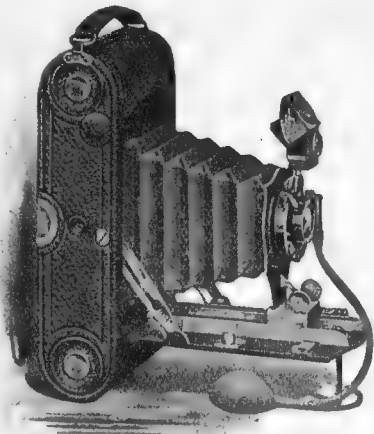
If I could sing but one more song, it

## HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.



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would be "Nearer My God to Thee."  
If I could have but one more ride, it  
would be along at sunset, through a peace-  
ful valley.

If I could hear but one more bird sing,  
it would be a meadow lark.

If I could give but one lecture, it would  
be on kindness to dumb animals.

If I could have but one friend in the  
world, it would be my mother.

If I could take but one more walk, it  
would be on a bright summer morning  
along the banks of a beautiful stream.

If I could take but one more journey,  
it would be to the land of my birth.

If by some magic wand my slightest  
wish could be granted it would be let me  
be a little girl again.

ELIZABETH MAYFIELD.

### PAGE OF GOOD IDEAS

(Conducted by our Readers)

A cure for eczema is to take yellow  
carrots, scrape them and fry slowly in  
fresh lard till brown. Drain off the lard  
and melt in it one tablespoonful of sulphur.  
Apply each day and the cure will be  
speedy.

ISA GERTRUDE WHITMAN.

If your children go barefoot and one  
should step on a rusty nail, take some wool  
(old woollen cloth will answer if wool  
cannot be had), put it in an old pan, set  
it on the fire and hold the wound in the  
smoke; it will draw out the poison and  
soreness. Dress the wound with a  
poultice of pine tar, or if that is not at  
hand, a slice of salt pork is excellent.

ISA GERTRUDE WHITMAN.

If you have a winter garden of hyacinths  
growing in glasses, they will sometimes  
gather an unsightly mass of green scum  
in the water. Lift the bulbs, handling  
the roots very carefully, so that none of  
them will break, then wash them under  
a gentle stream from a faucet. Cleanse  
the glass with hot soda water, and put  
the plant back in fresh, cold water, to  
which a kernel of charcoal has been added.  
There will be no more scum so long as  
charcoal is kept to absorb impurities.

MISS BAILEY.

### ECONOMY IN HEADGEAR

It will be welcome news to the girl  
who has not much to spend on her  
clothes that very little trimming is to  
be seen on the new winter hats—in some  
cases, indeed, none at all, the hat de-  
pending entirely upon its quaint shape  
for effect. When some trimming is  
necessary, on an ordinary soft felt  
shape, for instance, it is a good idea  
to utilize crewel wools for the purpose  
—any girl can easily plan and make  
her own ornaments. A rope of very  
thick wool in two or three shades is  
often seen, simply knotted round the  
crown with tassel ends, while another  
suggestion is to work a narrow strip of  
canvas in a close pattern all over with  
bright colored wools or silks, and use  
as a hatband finished off with a round  
tuft, or a large button covered with the  
embroidery.

### A CHEAP AND TASTY DISH

Get one or two sheep's hearts, and wash  
and wipe them well with a clean cloth.  
Make a stuffing with a thick slice or two  
of crumbed bread, a piece of suet, parsley,  
sage and thyme. Chop it up fine, add  
pepper and salt to taste, and one egg;  
but when eggs are scarce, melt a piece of  
butter the size of an egg, and mix all  
together. Fill the hearts, and sew them  
up. Place a piece or two of bacon over  
them, and cook in a hot oven. In about  
one hour take them out of the tin, and  
make some thick gravy. Boil some pota-  
toes, and mash them, and you have a  
tasty dinner at small cost.

### KIDNEY FRITTERS

Put the required quantity of kidneys  
in a flat baking-tin, and well season them.  
Make a nice batter, and pour it over the  
kidneys. Cook in the oven for twenty  
minutes. Cut out each kidney, and brown  
them before sending to table. Arrange  
in a circle, and garnish with fried parsley.  
This is a nice dish for breakfast or  
luncheon.

### ANOTHER FLOWER FANCY

The new "tailor-mades" almost in-  
variably have a small posy attached to  
the left lapel, which is made of tiny  
satin flowers in vivid colors. Sometimes,  
instead of the flowers themselves being  
worn, they are imitated in embroidery.  
On a serge or velvet suit they look best  
in lustrous silk, but on a rough tweed  
costume the required touch of brightness  
might be given by a wee bunch of the  
crewel work flowers before mentioned.

### THE SCRAP BAG

The woman who does her own dress-  
making should keep a cretonne bag  
handy, and pop into it any "unconsidered  
trifles" of silk, ribbon, lace, or net—no  
matter how tiny—that she may happen to  
have left over from the work in hand.  
It is wonderful how the most minute  
scrap will be found of use before long,  
and probably save an inconvenient shop-  
ping expedition in search of—perhaps—  
a quarter of a yard of ribbon, or even  
less. Scraps of net should always be kept,  
for they will serve many purposes.

Jabots and ties, both pretty and prac-  
tical, can be made from net scraps allied  
with trifles of lace and ribbon, and only  
a small piece will be required for the founda-  
tion of a smart "Peter Pan" set, with  
a lace border of which the pattern is  
picked out in silks.

### COOKERY ORANGEADE

Ingredients: Four oranges.  
Half a pint of boiling water.  
About a dozen lumps of sugar.  
Soda water or seltzer water.

Wash and wipe the oranges, then cut  
off the rinds very thinly, put them in a  
jug with the sugar and boiling water, and  
strain in the orange juice. Cover the jug  
and put it away until the contents are  
quite cold. Pour about a quarter of it  
into a glass, fill it up with soda or seltzer  
water, and, if permitted, add a small  
lump of ice and serve.

## At Social Affairs Or for Everyday Use it is Equally Popular



Blue Ribbon is delightful for afternoon tea and is widely used at such  
functions. It is the great home tea of Western Canada for all occasions,  
both for every-day and when "a few friends come in for tea." And it  
is guaranteed to please or the packet can be returned and the money  
refunded.

The farmers of one district bought twenty-five  
cars of Gold Drop (the flour that is always good)  
just in the last twelve months.

In other words 98 per cent. of the flour used in that  
district is Gold Drop.

And they tell us it is the most satisfactory flour they  
have ever used.

It takes a mighty good flour to  
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is—made right and always good.

Order a sack of this dependable  
flour today.



Have you received your copy of the Bread  
Book yet? We have it all ready to mail to  
you free. Just send your name on a postal  
card. It tells how to make many sorts of  
good bread, how to make yeast and other  
useful bread-making information.

The Echo Milling Co. Limited  
GLADSTONE, MAN.

### BEEF-TEA WITH VERMICELLI

Ingredients: One pound of lean beef  
(raw).

One pint of cold water.

Salt.

Allow about a tablespoonful of vermi-  
celli to half a pint of beef tea.

First wipe the meat thoroughly with a  
cloth dipped in hot water to make sure it  
is free from dust and dirt. Next cut it in  
thin slices, and, with a sharp knife, scrape  
it into fine shreds, putting them at once  
into the water, to which a quarter of a  
teaspoonful of salt should be added.

Let it stand for half an hour. Next  
put the meat and water into a jar, tie a  
piece of thick paper over the top, place  
the jar in a saucepan of boiling water  
on the fire, and let it cook gently for from  
three to four hours, stirring it now and  
then.

Next strain out the meat, but, unless  
specially ordered to do so by the doctor,  
do not use a very fine strainer. With  
small pieces of kitchen paper, carefully  
remove every vestige of grease from the  
beef-tea, and season it carefully to taste  
with salt and pepper, if allowed.

Put the vermicelli into a pan with some  
fast boiling water, with a little salt in it,  
and let it cook until it is about twice its  
original size. Then strain off the water.  
Put the vermicelli into a hot cup or basin,  
and pour the beef tea on to it.

### MINCED CHICKEN

It is important that raw chicken should  
be used for this dish, since twice cooked  
meat is less nourishing than fresh.

Ingredients: About four rounded  
tablespoonfuls of dice of raw chicken.

One yolk of egg.

Half an ounce of butter.

One teaspoonful of flour.

Quarter of a teaspoonful of chopped  
onion.

Half a gill of milk.

Salt, pepper, lemon juice.

Put the milk in a saucepan with the  
onion and any skin, bone and rough pieces  
of chicken. Let them simmer until the  
milk is nicely flavored.

Melt the butter in a saucepan, put in  
the dice of chicken, and let it cook gently  
until it loses its pink tint, but do not  
fry it. Next stir in the flour smoothly,  
then strain in the milk. Put the lid on the  
pan, and let its contents simmer very  
gently until the meat is quite tender;  
it will probably take about three-quarters  
of an hour. Beat up the yolk of egg,  
and stir it gradually in, season the mince  
carefully, arrange it on a hot dish, garnish  
it with a few neat sippets of toast, and  
serve.

It requires more brains and greater  
courage to practice the Golden Rule  
than to win battles or measure the stars  
or gain wealth.—Luke North.



# "Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

My Dear Boys and Girls:—We would like to open up another competition for the boys and girls, but would like to know exactly what would be the most interesting subject to write about, and therefore I will ask you to send in suggestions for the next competition. I am sure your fathers and mothers must all feel very proud of the letters written by their boys and girls, especially as each boy and each girl seemed to think their father and their mother a perfect marvel, and each was determined to follow in their footsteps. I feel assured that each father and mother will be determined to place only the very brightest and best before their boys and girls. Now, hurry up and tell me what you boys and girls would like best. Would you like a correspondence column so that you could write to one another, or would you like a post card exchange for the exchange of post cards. A handicrafts corner where the boys could explain the work that they can do for the winter evenings. This page must be made a power of helpfulness, and if Uncle West can help his boys and girls in shaping their lives so that they can become more considerate and kindly he will not have lived in vain. I think it would be well to have a set of rules for our boys and girls. What do you say to this? I would like some drawings or kodak pictures which the boys or girls have made themselves.

## FOLLOWING

"I've comin' papa" sounded o'er the field  
A little voice shrill, clear and sweet.  
My happy two-year-old, from me concealed  
Pursued my steps with quiet feet.

Across the hay-field, o'er the wall of stone,  
His little eyes my way had seen  
And while I thought I pensive walked alone  
His limbs were struggling thro' the green.

"I've comin' papa" o'er and o'er in glee  
He called upon the summer air,  
Heroic, strong, as if a man he'd be,  
And follow papa everywhere.

Perhaps he tho't if sudden he should slip  
That I would see him well restored;  
Perhaps he craved a strong companionship  
With one whom he, I trust, adored.

But still I think he felt 'twas good to go  
Wherever papa went; and he  
Was doing what was natural, I trow,  
In struggling onward after me.

More careful I the way to choose had been,  
To fix the loose stone in the wall,  
Had I but realized he followed in  
My way, or sooner heard his call.

In every path of life, or smooth or rough,  
Or light or dark, or right or wrong,  
That little voice I hear full well enough,  
Unuttered oft, yet clear and strong.

How oft unnoticed and unknown; alas!  
Unheeded too oftimes when known,  
The little feet come struggling thro' the grass  
And thorns, when we think we're alone.

That I may lead aright my little child  
O Father, as Thy child guide me:  
May my example keep him undefiled  
And may I bring him up to Thee!  
—C. W. Owen.

## A SHADOW PANTOMIME

A most amusing entertainment for holiday parties is a shadow pantomime, and though it is easily managed, few things are more surprising or wonderful to those not in the secret. The most convenient place to arrange the pantomime is in two rooms which communicate by folding-doors; a sheet can then be hung

up in the space between the doors, and the audience seated on one side of the curtain while the actors perform on the other, their shadows falling on the intervening screen.

This screen being arranged, a strong light should be placed on the ground at some distance from it. If the limelight can be employed the shadows will be very intense.

To throw the shadow of a person on the screen, it is only necessary for the individual to stand in front of the light, and the size of the shadow will depend upon his distance from the light, the nearer the object is to the screen the smaller is the shadow, and vice versa. By taking advantage of this fact one boy may appear to walk between another's legs. This is managed by arranging the two individuals at different distances from the light, but in the same straight line; the spot where each person is to stand should be marked upon the floor before the commencement of the performance.

The remarkable and amusing effect of jumping to and from the ceiling is produced by the actor simply jumping over the light. If he jumps toward the audience from behind the light, his shadow appears to descend from the ceiling; if he jumps from before the lamp his shadow appears to spring up to the ceiling.—Selected.

## SINS OF OMISSION

It isn't the things you do, dear,  
It's the thing you leave undone,  
That gives you a bit of heartache  
At the setting of the sun.  
The tender word forgotten,  
The letter you did not write,  
The flower you did not send, dear,  
Are your haunting ghosts at night.

The stone you might have lifted  
Out of a brother's way;  
The bit of heartsome counsel  
You were hurried too much to say;  
The loving touch of the hand, dear,  
The gentle winning tone,  
Which you had no time nor thought for,  
With troubles enough of your own.

These little acts of kindness  
So easily out of mind,  
Those chances to be angels  
Which we poor mortals find;  
They come in night and silence,  
Each sad, reproachful wraith,  
When hope is faint and flagging,  
And a chill has fallen on faith.

For life is all too short, dear,  
And sorrow is all too great,  
To suffer our slow compassion,  
That tardies until too late;  
And it isn't the thing you do, dear,  
It's the thing you leave undone,  
Which gives you a bit of heartache,  
At the setting of the sun.

—M. E. Sangster.

## WILL BE A FARMER

Uncle West:—I am going to write you a letter on "When I grow up" and I am hoping to receive a prize. Now I will commence.

When I am a man I think I shall be a farmer. I shall be willing to work hard and treat my friends kindly. I shall get up at six o'clock in the morning, do chores and then go out in the field to plow and disc and do other little jobs. I do not know whether I shall get married or not, but I guess I will have to. I shall not go in for just grain, but have a lot of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry and a few more other things. I will build a nice house and barn, and try to live as nice and comfortable as I can. I shall raise a lot of potatoes and garden stuff so as to raise the money increase.

JACK COWARD.

Landrose, Sask.

## WILL MAKE MONEY

Dear Uncle West:—I am now eleven years old and quite tall. I don't know how far up I have to go yet. I have not decided what to do when I grow up, but at present I am going to school and I intend to get an education that will fit me for any business that I may choose.

There are so many callings that I think it necessary to learn all that I can at school and college and I would like to be able to take any good position that may be open for a start and perhaps later on I may be better able to make a choice and be able to do whatever I go at. I think I would like best whatever there is the most money in. Farming is alright if it is done right, and to do it well one has to learn a great many things about soil, weeds, grain and implements. To be a farmer I would go to agricultural college and learn how to do things right. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

GORDON DODDS.

Brookdale, Man.

## KINDERGARTEN TEACHER

Dear Uncle West:—Before I decide what I wish to do when I grow up, I want to get a good, college education. One is better able to tell what they are qualified to do in life, if they have a good education. A person should be efficient, not only in book learning, but in the practical things of life as well.

Every girl should be able to keep house well, and be a good home-maker, no matter what she may be called upon to do in order to earn her living.

I have some musical and elocutionary ability, and am fond of little children, so I think I shall like to be a kindergarten teacher when I am grown. Little people are so original, so artless, and amusing, that I think it would be great fun to teach them, and watch their development.

Such work would be useful, too, as the kindergarten relieves the mothers of the care of the little ones during a part of each day, and prepares the children for entrance into the public school.

With a good education, common sense, and Christian earnestness, I hope to do something useful, and promote God's cause in the world.

LOUVA MAY TURRELL.

Canora, Sask. Aged 13 years.

## MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB

By an Anonymous Author

Oh, Mary had a little lamb, regarding  
Whose cuticular  
The fluff exterior was white and kinked  
In each particular.  
On each occasion when the lass was seen  
Perambulating,  
The little quadruped likewise was there  
A gallavating.

One day it did accompany her to the  
Knowledge dispensary,  
Which to every rule and precedent was  
Recklessly contrary.  
Immediately whereupon the pedagog  
Superior,  
Exasperated, did eject the lamb from the  
Interior.

Then Mary, on beholding such perfor-  
mance arbitrary,  
Suffused her eyes with saline drops from  
Glands called lachrymary,  
And all the pupils grew thereat tumult-  
uously hilarious,  
And speculated on the case with wild  
Conjectures various.

"What made the lamb love Mary so?"  
The scholars asked the teacher.  
He paused a moment, then he tried to  
Diagnose the creature.

"Oh pecus amorum Mary habit omnia  
temporum."

"Thanks, teacher dear," the scholars  
cried, and awe crept darkly o'er 'em.

## AN AMUSING GAME FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

### THE ART GALLERY

A very amusing entertainment may be provided by preparing beforehand an art gallery. Catalogues are also written out beforehand, and these the guests study before they go in to see the pictures. The titles are all such as are usually found in art catalogues, but the pictures cause surprise and fun, for they are parodies of the titles. Here are a few suggestions for titles, with the different objects that are put in place of the pictures:

The Water-carrier—a pail.  
Handel—An old door-knob.

A Study of Bees—B B B written on a piece of paper.

Portrait of King George V.—a penny postage-stamp.

Off the Cliffs of Dover—a piece of chalk.  
The Charge of the Light Brigade—a gas company's bill.

After Tea—the letter U written on paper.

A Stirring Subject—a teaspoon

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Both clean and fire-proof—no dust and dirt falling, as from plaster ceilings. Costs no more, but looks thrice as artistic. The life of a plastered or papered ceiling is short and nearly every year needs repairs. Our Metallic Ceiling will last as long as the house—always fresh and clean. We can send you hundreds of pretty designs to select from for both ceilings and walls.



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"Really I don't know how people can stand the constant drudgery necessary to keep the ordinary ceilings and walls clean. Metallic is so clean and sanitary."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS

1749

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## WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Father of Knox—a hammer.  
The Fancy Ball—a colored woollen ball.  
The Late King in Bronze—an Edward the Seventh penny.  
The Red Sea—a letter C written with red ink on a piece of paper.  
A Lonely Spot on the Tweed—a grease-spot on a tweed cap.  
The Castle by the Sea—a chess castle placed near a letter C written on paper.  
The Castaway—an old bootlace.  
Maid of Greece—a candle.  
Wreck of a Cutter—an old and broken table-knife.  
A Group of Yews—U U U.  
Blackpool—some ink in a saucer.  
The Cup-bearer—a saucer.  
A Well-matched Pair—a knife and fork.  
"Have I Caused Thee Tears?"—an onion.

These are only a few of the titles and subjects that any clever boy or girl can think out, and such a picture gallery, with its amusing surprises, is always popular at a party and causes much laughter.

## FORCE OF EXAMPLE

Among the youngsters who attended a school in the East End of London was one little girl who returned to her humble home with glowing accounts of a new teacher.

"She's a perfect lady," exclaimed the enthusiastic youngster, "that's what she is!"

The child's mother gave her a doubtful look. "How do you know?" she said.

"You've known her only two days." "It's easy enough tellin'," continued the child. "I know she's a perfect lady, because she makes you feel polite all the time."

What was the secret of her charm? It was not birth or station, but her kindness of heart, the atmosphere of purity and love.

I heard a lovely story the other day. An old woman who, week in week out, had to work all day with never a rest, hurt her hand. On her way to the hospital to have it bandaged, she was met by one of the district nurses, who with sweet sympathy asked about the injury. "But what are you going to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for?" said the nurse. "Why don't you go to the London Hospital, it is not a quarter so far?" "Well, you see, miss, it's like this," came the reply. "They are very good at the London Hospital, but at St. Bartholomew's there is one nurse who always says: 'Hello, mother, and how are you getting on now?' and she looks so kind that it's worth the extra journey to see her." And suffering though she was the poor woman walked on the longer journey just to get that kindly smile and that cheery word.

Try to avoid getting in a place where you will have to urge your friends to believe in your innocence.

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To feed and clothe some hungry child.  
To gratify the wish of some invalid.  
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



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Don't you want one?

MOTTO

There's a bad side, 'tis the sad side—  
Never mind it!  
There's a bright side, 'tis the right side—  
Try to find it!  
Pessimism's but a screen;  
Thrust the light and you between—  
But the sun shines bright, I ween,  
Just behind it!  
—Jean Dwight Franklin, in the Circle.

SMILES, SWEET SMILES

By A. G. Riddoch

There's nothing as good in a hundred miles  
As smiles, sweet smiles,  
There's nothing that sorrow and care beguiles  
Like smiles, sweet smiles,  
There's nothing more heav'nly, nothing more fair,  
On ocean, on earth, or up in the air,  
As this antidote of grief and despair,  
Smiles, sweet smiles.  
There's nothing as cheap in markets of earth  
As smiles, sweet smiles,  
And yet, to our shame be it said, there's dearth  
Of smiles, sweet smiles,  
The joy of each heart, the light of each home,  
The keys to treasures wherever you roam,  
They form a ladder from pit up to dome,  
Smiles, sweet smiles.  
Then why not cultivate early and late  
Smiles, sweet smiles,  
Like roses, they twine 'round life's golden gate,  
Smiles, sweet smiles,  
If everyone smile sunshine would sow,  
A world-wide garden of glory would glow,  
And earth would become an Eden below  
Of smiles, sweet smiles.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

My dear Sunshiners—Don't forget that Christmas is drawing near, and I want you to remember that so many of the children have very little clothing, and especially in the way of foot-gear, stockings, boots, shoes, slippers of varying sizes to fit children from 5 to twelve years of age. The boot cupboard is almost emptied. Let us venture to suggest if 19 or 20 readers would come together and make up a fund of ten or fifteen dollars, or if one hundred people could be brought together, each one guaranteeing to make or collect one dollar, our fund would soon enable us to provide many comforts.

BADGES

I would like to interest our readers in the Sunshine Guild Pins and Brooches. The price is 35 cents. These Brooches and Pins would make a very pretty Christmas present for a lady or gentleman. Every pin sold is the means of giving 10 cents to the Sunshine fund. I would be glad if my chicks would begin to interest the grown-ups in these brooches and pendants. Remember, dear Sunshine chicks, that we must radiate joy and gladness during this

coming season. Try to be the Sunshine of your home. Let me hear from you what you intend to do, to make home brighter this Christmas time, to be kind, to be gentle and sweet at home first, to all dumb creatures that come your way; to be loving and obedient to your teacher, considerate and kind to your school friends, to learn to smile. Is not this a beautiful work for my Sunshine children? Last, but not least, to pray that God's blessing will be with us in the work of Sunshine at all times.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,  
MARGARET.

SUNSHINE CHATS

Dorothy Clossan, Indian Head, Sask.—I am glad you enjoy the Sunshine Guild. I am sending you membership card and button, and hope you will wear the latter every day. Sunday School papers are always acceptable.

Bernard Steinberg, Carleton, Alta.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. Won't you send the names of your three sisters so that we can enroll them in the Sunshine book. I am enclosing membership card and button. Try and form a branch of Sunshine in your school.

Mrs. W. H. Orr, Wellwood, Man.—Your good wishes and kind thoughts for Sunshine are always a pleasure for me. The Sunday School papers will always be acceptable. Don't forget the Toy Mission. The collection sheets will be ready in a few days. Won't you try and form a branch of Sunshine among your friends?

Edith Snyder, Elva, Man.—Glad to welcome you to our Sunshine Circle. You will receive membership card and button in a few days. Try and take The Guide to school with you and interest the children in the Sunshine Guild. Many thanks for Sunday School cards.

Leona McBee, Longview, Alta.—Your very nice letter and post card safely received. We will send membership card and button, and trust you can form a branch in your school.

A Friend, Dauphin, Man.—Your 50 cents will be spent on some poor needy child and I hope God will bless your loving heart. I am rich indeed in having so many kind and loving friends praying and wishing for the prosperity of my work.

Florence J. D'Arcy, Killam, Alta.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I will forward card and button. Please send baby's name and I will enroll him in the cradle Guild.

Evelyn Zachray, Austin, Man.—Many thanks for money sent. Will forward badge. Your books will help some poor child. I will publish a number of addresses in another week and you can choose from these. Your kind wishes are a great joy to me.

E. B., Boissevain, Man.—Accept my hearty thanks for the promise of material and as soon as I receive it, you may be sure that willing hands will make it into cosy garments.

Victoria Janet Mackenzie, Strassburg, Sask.—You are heartily welcome to our circle. I am forwarding cards and buttons. Many thanks for Sunday School papers.

Harry Barnstable, Estevan, Sask.—Well done, Harry, your letter is very nice. I will send a button with pleasure, also membership card. Come boys, hurry up, you are away behind in membership numbers.

Flora Evans, Nutana, Sask.—I will publish a number of names at an early date and hope to hear of my chicks sending cheerful post cards.

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Gordon Duncan . . . . . 10c.  
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70. " 80.	22 "
80. " 90.	24 "
90. " 100.	26 "

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

always a joy to me. The book will comfort some sick child.

Margaret Funk, Laird, Sask.—Yes, dear child, I have many German children, and would be glad of all the books and papers you have. Many thanks for your pretty post card "Friendship."

Nellie Stevenson, Holland, Man.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I am sending membership card and button. Try to form a branch of Sunshine.

Esther Erickson, Carman, Man.—Many thanks for seven cents. Won't you forward the names of your brothers and sisters. You could form a branch of Sunshine in your home.

A SUNSHINE CIRCLE

Dear Margaret—We have been taking The Grain Growers' Guide and I am much interested in the Sunshine Guild, and wish to join. I am sending the money for card and badge. I am only a little girl of ten but am willing to do anything I can to bring Sunshine into the homes of others. Last winter mamma, my sister and myself tried to make a little home Sunshine Guild. We had a little magazine which we called the Sunny Saturday Magazine.

ELSIE DAVIS.

Foxleigh, Sask.

Dear Elsie—Your sweet letter and promise to help is a real pleasure to me. I am sure that many of the children would enjoy a home Sunshine Guild, and also the Sunshine Magazine. It is Margaret's fond hope to have a Sunshine Magazine of our own and if we all pray and work, some day it will be accomplished. God bless you all.

MARGARET.

Ida Kirchner, Moore Park, Man.—Convey my warm thanks to your dear mother for her kind help in sending box of clothing. Yes, everything will be of use, and many sad cases have been reported, and as the winter advances still more will be needed. Ask mother to help you form a branch of Sunshine among your friends.

MARGARET.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE  
SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamp for its postage.

Name . . . . .  
Age . . . . .  
Address . . . . .



# News from Ottawa

## Debate on Speech from the Throne is chiefly on Reciprocity and the Navy

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, November 24.—Parliament filled in its first full week of work with a regular talkfest. The subject under discussion was the address in reply to the speech from the throne and an amendment thereto offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The speaking was of the best heard in Parliament for some time, the speech-making being of a high order of merit. Several of the new members of the House acquitted themselves in a creditable manner and the general impression created was that this is going to be a good debating Parliament. It was remarked by an old observer that both Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have improved as a result of changing places. Sir Wilfrid, after many years of defensive speaking, finds himself strong in attack. Mr. Borden, who in opposition sometimes had to force himself, has gained more confidence and hits back with more cheerful vigor than he did when in opposition.

The amendment moved by the opposition leader practically challenges the constitutionality of the government because of the inclusion in it of men who have been opposed to one another on a great question of policy—the naval issue. The omission of any reference to the navy in the speech from the throne gave him an opportunity of which he did not fail to take advantage with the result that the session has started off at an unprecedented pace. Once this debate is disposed of it is expected that the members will settle down to business till the Christmas holidays.

In moving the address Mr. Bennett, of Calgary, made a speech which was marked by good form and some originality. An outburst of oratory, such as the member for Calgary is noted for, was expected. But Mr. Bennett repressed himself and succeeded pretty well in catching the tone of the house. His most important suggestion, perhaps, was that steps should be taken to control the trusts and corporations. Of course he pronounced the defeat of reciprocity to be a blessing and advocated the organic and commercial union within the empire in the usual general terms.

### Laurier on Western Feeling

Although all the subjects mentioned in the speech were referred to during the course of the debate the discussion was confined mainly to two themes—the defeat of reciprocity (and incidentally the tariff) and the navy. The prominence of the last mentioned theme was due entirely to the introduction of the amendment by Sir Wilfrid Laurier prompted by the fact that there was no reference to the naval policy of the government. But while the striking part of the ex-premier's effort was the navy and the inclusion of the Nationalist representatives in the cabinet he did not neglect to discuss the defeat of reciprocity and the probable effect of that defeat from his own point of view. Sir Wilfrid told the House frankly that he believed the country had made a mistake; that the people had been swayed by passion and prejudice and not by reason, and that the result would be an economic loss for the Dominion as well as a blow at the movement to bring about an increase

in the friendship between Great Britain and the United States.

Sir Wilfrid also expressed the firm conviction that the defeat of reciprocity would create some hard feeling in the West towards the eastern provinces which had voted so strongly against the proposal. "If you read the newspapers of the West," he said, "you cannot but be impressed with the existence of this sense of wrong and injury. But there is more than that; you find indications in those papers of an impression growing in the minds of the people there that in the attitude taken by this government, Western interests were sacrificed to Eastern interests. There is in this a danger far greater, far more to be apprehended than the vain, illusory idea of annexation. There is nothing more detrimental to our national life than that there should be cultivated between the East and the West this feeling. It would not be reasonable to ask the government at this time to be prepared to offer a new policy. But at no distant date the government should be prepared to deal with the situation and give the Western people some compensation for the benefit which they expected from the trade agreement, of which benefit they are deprived."

### The Naval Question

Apart from the criticism of the prime minister for the inclusion of the three Nationalist ministers in the cabinet and his reference in both caustic and humorous vein to what he described as a coalition government, Sir Wilfrid's attitude on the navy question can be best described by quoting his own summary which was moved as an amendment to the address and which was in the following terms:

"We beg to represent to your Royal Highness that by resolution of this house adopted March 21, 1909, it was affirmed that

"This House fully recognizes the duty of the people of Canada as they increase in numbers and wealth to assume in larger measure the responsibilities of national defence, and further

This house will cordially approve of any necessary expenditure destined to promote the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service.

"That in pursuance of that resolution the late administration proceeded to adopt a well defined policy of naval organization.

"That with regard to that policy as well as the whole question of naval defense, there is in the present cabinet a flagrant conflict of opinion, and that some of its members have repeatedly, both before and during the election denounced naval defence in any form whatever.

"We respectfully submit to your Royal Highness that it is a fundamental principle of constitutional government that the advisors of the crown shall be heartily in accord on all important questions of public policy, and that the inclusion by the prime minister in the present cabinet of members holding diametrically opposite views on a question of highest importance to the Dominion of Canada and to the empire is contrary to the well understood principles of responsible government, and should not receive the approval of the House."

### Premier Borden's Reply

Premier Borden in his reply did not depart from the views maintained by him during his visit to the West and in the campaign. "I think that within the range of this empire," he said, "having regard to the great variety of its products, there is infinitely better scope for the bringing about of reciprocal trade arrangements than were to be found in the scheme which was presented to Parliament."

Dealing with the economic aspect of the reciprocity agreement and the charge made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the course of his speech that this phase of the question was neglected by the Conservatives during the campaign, Mr. Borden said: "I challenge that statement. The fact that it is absolutely unfounded can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of anyone who desires to go over again the discussion which took place in the late campaign. But I will point out to the Rt. Hon. gentleman one thing, that on one

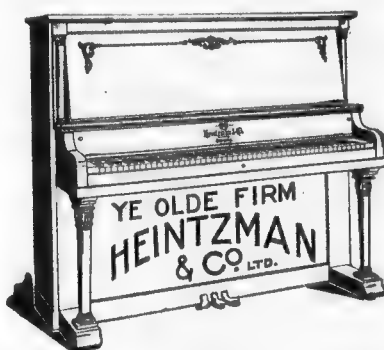
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### WM. COATES

MEATS AND PROVISIONS  
WINNIPEG



side in that controversy there was not only one economic argument, there were two wholly inconsistent economic arguments; and that side was the one which he represented. For everyone who recalls what took place will remember that up to two weeks before September 21, last, the argument of these gentlemen was that this proposal should be accepted by the country because it would bring higher prices to the farmer; but, two weeks before polling day, they absolutely changed their position and placed before the people, not only in the East but in the towns of the West, the argument that the proposal ought to be accepted because it would give lower prices to the farmer and therefore lower prices to the consumer."

Dealing with the argument that the rejection of reciprocity would result in a divergence of opinion between the East and the West Mr. Borden charged the Liberals with being responsible for any such feeling if it exists. He also ventured to predict that neither the friendship nor respect of the United States would be lost by Canadians because of their rejection of the reciprocity proposals.

#### Referendum or Election?

Defending the presence in the cabinet of Mr. F. D. Monk and his associates from Quebec, the premier, after condemning the details of the late government's naval policy, said that the whole policy would have to be reconsidered by the government. The question of permanent co-operation between Canada and Great Britain, he said, ought to be threshed out and debated before the people, and they should "be given an opportunity of pronouncing upon it." This remark has been interpreted by many to mean that if the government agrees upon a policy it will go to the country in order to have it approved. As to Mr. Monk he said: "The minister of public works and I stood together upon this common platform that it would be the height of unwisdom that any great scheme of permanent co-operation should be forced on the people of this country without giving them an opportunity of passing upon it."

Hon. F. D. Monk's speech on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment was made on Thursday but it did not throw much additional light on the subject. He declared that there was no dissension amongst the ministers; that he believed that Premier Borden would be able to solve the naval question and that it was only fair that the government should be given ample opportunity to deal with the problem. Mr. Monk declined to be bound down to any specific declaration as to whether or not he would give his adhesion to a Canadian built navy but contented himself with saying that the Nationalists of Quebec were loyal subjects of the king and would loyally abide by the ultimate decision of the majority of the Canadian people.

The net effect of the debate on the ex-premier's amendment up to the present time would seem that it has made it apparent that there is no hard and fast agreement between Mr. Borden and his Quebec ministers but that they are hopeful of being able to arrive at a common basis of agreement at some future date.

#### Dr. Clark Speaks

One of the best speeches from the opposition benches made since the House opened was delivered by Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer. He frankly informed the House that the defeat of reciprocity was a bad thing, and that its passage would have been a help to every man, woman and child in the Dominion. It was claimed that the defeat of reciprocity was a victory of sentiment over selfishness. "Just imagine," he said, "the sentiment of the Manufacturers' Association. I would just as soon imagine sentiment on the part of the licensed victuallers of Great Britain who, with great honesty, are in the habit of putting up in their places of business during an election campaign the poster, 'Our trade is our politics.' And I am not so sure but that

the Manufacturers' Association would endorse that view."

Dealing with the argument made by Mr. Bennett, of Calgary, for organic and commercial union with the empire, Dr. Clark challenged the advocates of that policy to get down to details. It had been talked of for twenty-five years but no one had ever made an attempt to work out a definite scheme. However, he would approve if the government would arrange for the admission of Yorkshire woollens at a lower rate of duty. It would be a boon to the people of Canada because of our cold climate. But would it meet with the smiling approval of Mr. Stanfield, the chief Conservative Whip, and Mr. Thoburn, member for North Lanark, both manufacturers of woollen goods?

#### Mr. Lancaster's Bills

Several interesting bills were introduced on Monday by Mr. A. E. Lancaster, Conservative member for Lincoln, who in the days when he sat in Opposition was something of a reformer and who, apparently, proposes to live up to his record now that he is on the ministerial benches. From the standpoint of the farmers the most important of these bills was one to amend the Railway Act in such a way as to remove unfair taxation upon municipalities in regard to the protection of level crossings. As the law is today the municipality has to pay a proportion of the cost of protection, the railway company a portion, and the Dominion government a portion, so that the municipality pays twice: once as a tax-payer to the Dominion and also as a municipality. The bill provides that unless a municipality, in order to get some extraordinary protection makes a special agreement, the railway commission shall not put upon the municipalities any cost of the protection when the company persists in running on the king's highway, or in other words a level crossing. Mr. Lancaster explained to the House that he had introduced this legislation two years ago when it was defeated on a party vote. He had no doubt that the present government would adopt the bill because at that time every Conservative in the House voted for it.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Lancaster would amend the Election Act by providing that no person shall vote in more than one electoral division in one year and that the division in which he happens to be domiciled. The object of this bill is to do away with plural voting in the province of Quebec where an elector may cast a ballot in each constituency where he has property. Mr. Lancaster described this state of affairs as an unjust discrimination against the other provinces. Up to the present time there has been no ministerial comment to indicate how this bill will be received by the government. Neither have private members from Quebec had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the proposed legislation. Many Quebec members for rural constituencies who reside in the cities benefit by the system of plural voting. Hon. F. D. Monk, who represents Jacques Cartier on the Island of Montreal, being one of them. The attitude which the minister and other Quebec members will assume towards this bill will be interesting.

Mr. Lancaster's third bill is to amend the Marriage Act and aims at the Ne Temere decree. In a word it provides that it shall be declared by Federal enactment that a marriage ceremony performed in any province shall hold good in any other province "notwithstanding any differences in the religious faith of the persons so married and without regard to the religion of the person performing the ceremony."

#### Meighen's Railway Amendment

Mr. Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, today again introduced the bill to amend the Railway Act which he had before the House last session but which did not receive a second reading. Mr. Meighen explained that the object of the bill is to give relief to stock owners whose stock has been killed on railway tracks. As the Act stands the railway is not liable if it can be established that the animals killed got away owing to the negligence of the owner. He said that in the West where cattle run at large this was an unfair provision although it might perhaps be suitable to the East. By his bill he proposes to make it necessary for the railway companies to establish that the stock got upon the right of way without any neglect on the part of the railway company.

Mr. J. G. Turiff has introduced a bill to compel all railway tariffs to be submitted

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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

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Winnipeg

to the railway board for approval. There are at the present time certain tariffs which are not passed upon by the board.

#### SUFFRAGETTES RAID PARLIAMENT

The English Suffragettes made another raid upon the British House of Commons on Tuesday, November 21. A few days previously a delegation of suffragists interviewed Premier Asquith to obtain a pledge that the government would undertake the passage of a bill giving equal suffrage to both sexes. Premier Asquith declined to make such a pledge. He told the women instead that he had always been opposed to woman suffrage.

At a subsequent meeting the suffragettes decided to inaugurate a war of demonstration in Parliament Square on November 21. They summoned all their followers to assemble around the parliament building at 8 p.m., it being explained that the demonstration was fixed for after dark because, as Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said, "The decent, honest workmen will be in the streets. We have found that their presence affords women moral protection against the violence by the police."

The suffragettes, however, fared badly at the hands of the police. They tried to force their way into the House of Commons, but failed to reach the entrance to parliament.

#### Smashed Windows

Repulsed by the police, who made over 200 arrests of women and three men, all being liberated on bail, the suffragettes resorted to a campaign of window smashing.

Driven from Parliament Square by the police, 1,800 of whom were on duty, the women, accompanied by sympathizers and gangs of rowdies, proceeded through Whitehall armed with bags of stones concealed under their coats. They broke windows in public offices, Liberal headquarters, and the National Liberal club. They even extended their operations to the Strand, where the windows of the post office, bank and other private concerns suffered from the onslaught.

Among those arrested were: Mrs. Lawrence, who is joint editor of Votes for Women; Lady Constance Lytton, sister of Lord Lytton; and the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Haverfield, daughter of Lieut-General Lord Abinger.

Unrepentant suffragettes to the number of 223, many of whom apparently were still in their teens, appeared at Bow Street court next morning to answer for their depredations and were sentenced to fines or alternative terms of imprisonment, varying from a fortnight to a month. The women invariably preferred prison to the payment of fines.

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# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, Nov. 27, 1911)

**Wheat.**—During the past week our wheat has gradually declined, due to a lessening demand from the continental countries, although much wheat has been wanted all the same to fill boat space. The spread between the November and the December option has become less, and it looks as if there will be a dull market for a few days after the close of navigation. We think our farmers will do well not to press their wheat on the market at that time, while it is re-adjusting itself, as almost invariably the market shortly thereafter improves. Certain cars of off grade wheat which will not fit in well with sample cargoes are not wanted just now, but they likely will be wanted by the middle of December to ship all rail.

Receipts of wheat have been heavy, but the terminal elevators have shipped over four million bushels in the last three days, and expect to ship four million bushels more on the thirteen or fourteen vessels now in port, and a further large quantity on the dozen or so boats yet to arrive. This should leave our terminal elevators in very good shape to receive the very large quantities of grain which will be shipped during the winter months, and which by reason of being of so many grades, requires a great deal of terminal elevator space to care for same. How much better would it be were our terminal elevators under government control, so that each elevator could care for say two or three grades, instead of having great difficulty, as at the present time, in caring for a host of grades at each elevator. Not only would it be possible to reduce storage rates but greater facility in unloading would be assured. A number of boats will be loaded after November 30, but the insurance and freight rates are so increased that prices are bound to decline two or three cents right on November 30.

**Oats.**—Oats have declined a little, but there has been an unusually keen demand for the lower grades to fill boat space. Stocks have continued small, and are very much less than they were a year ago.

**Barley.**—The barley market has weakened a little, and the demand for the lower grades of barley has disappeared. It is altogether likely there will be little or no demand for the lower grades until after the New Year.

**Flax.**—Flax has declined further, and has for the past ten days been in very poor demand. The good crop which is being reported growing in the Argentine, seems to overshadow everything else at the present time. Our farmers should remember, however, that easily 30 per cent. of our Western flax crop is under the snow, and much of it will have to remain there for some months to come.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	OLD	NEW
Nov. 22	100	96	100	99
Nov. 23	99	96	99	98
Nov. 24	99	96	99	98
Nov. 25	98	96	99	98
Nov. 27	98	96	99	98
Nov. 28	98	94	98	97
Oats—				
Nov. 22	42	39	42	
Nov. 23	40	38	41	
Nov. 24	40	39	41	
Nov. 25	40	39	41	
Nov. 27	40	38	41	
Nov. 28	39	38	40	
Flax—				
Nov. 22	183	179		
Nov. 23	180	178		
Nov. 24	175	175		
Nov. 25	175	175		
Nov. 27	174	174		
Nov. 28	173	172		

### TOUGH WHEAT

Tough wheat quotations November 28 were: No. 3, 79 cents; No. 4, 73 cents; No. 5, 62 cents; No. 6, 55 cents.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Closing prices for Manitoba spot wheat today were as follows:

Manitoba No. 1 Nor. . . . . Exhausted  
Manitoba No. 2 Nor. . . . . \$1.12  
Manitoba No. 3 Nor. . . . . 1.10

Futures were very easy and closed as follows:

December . . . . . \$1.04  
March . . . . . 1.02  
May . . . . . 1.01

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Nov. 25)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car. . . . . \$1.06  
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 14 cars . . . . . 1.05

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,700 bu. to arr.	1.05
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 26 cars	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 11 cars	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.97
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.96
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 4 wheat, 4 cars	.95
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.96
No. 4 wheat, 7 cars	.97
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.96
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.85
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.83
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.97
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car frost	.81
Rejected wheat, 1 car frost	.90
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.91
Rejected wheat, 2 cars frost	.80
No grade wheat, 1 car	.92
No grade wheat, 1 car	.90
No grade wheat, 1 car	.84
No grade wheat, 1 car musty, rye	.90
No grade wheat, 1 car frost	.85
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car	.86
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98
No grade wheat, 1 car frost	.81
No grade wheat, 1 car choice	.99
No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 2 Durum wheat, 2 cars elevator	.97
No. 3 Durum wheat, 2 cars	.96
No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car elevator	.96
No. 3 hard winter, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 hard wheat, 3 cars	.98
No. 3 hard wheat, 1 car elevator	.94
No. 3 hard wheat, 1 car	.99
Timothy, sack	14.00
Timothy, 4 sacks	14.35

## WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, November 25. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	98c.	\$1.05
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	95c.	\$1.03
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	91c.	97c. to \$1.10
December wheat	96c.	\$1.03 to \$1.04
May wheat	99c.	\$1.08 to \$1.08
No. 3 White oats	37c.	45c. to 46c.
Barley	50c. to 65c.	78c. to \$1.19

## CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

November 24, 1911

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	11,131,444	4,667,946	1,059,652
Last week	12,427,308	4,653,756	1,115,116
Last year	12,047,865	7,185,268	758,909

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William	4,942,855	861,274	393,035
Pt. Arthur	2,420,203	430,934	438,922
Depot Har.		16,558	
Meaford	30,667	86,505	
Mid., Tiffin	1,265,317	687,885	47,500
Owen Sound	182,720	532,199	75,920
Goderich	220,128	231,532	
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	143,975	254,244	
Pt. Colborne	125,430	10,697	
Kingston	74,986	164,024	29,995
Prescott	182,090	337,230	
Montreal	734,095	833,556	74,280
Quebec	3,889	97,770	
Victoria Har.	804,069	123,238	

There are 886,923 bushels of U.S. oats (in bond) at Midland Tiffin.

Never in the history of the grain business in this country has it been more important for the producer to have expert commission men look after their interests after cars are shipped. The Simpson-Hepworth Co., Ltd., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, are working faithfully for the farmers' interests, and the higher the price they can get for the shipper, the better pleased they are. You will find them a reliable firm to deal with.—ADVT.

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BUTCHERS

595 Portage Avenue Winnipeg, Man.

## QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from NOV. 22 to NOV. 28, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 8 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1Man. R
Nov. 22	100	97	93	88	75	68	68							42	39	66	54	
23	99	96	92	87	75	68	67							39				
24	99	96	92	85	74	67	65							39				
25	98	95	91	84	73	65	63							39				
27	98	95	90	84	73									38				
28	98	95	90	84	73	66	64							38				



## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending Nov. 25)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	3626	1449	3172
C. N. R.	833	430	267
G. T. P.	203	72	...
Total last week	4652	1951	3439
Total prev. week	5534	1933	5192
Total year ago	3817	2047	192

### Disposition

Butchers east	1126
Feeders west	165
Local consumption	3351
Sheep west	556

### Cattle

The stockyards are still in the same condition as a week ago, with all kinds of common and medium cattle on sale and very few good butcher or export stuff to be seen. Buyers, as a result, have been able to force prices still lower than they were a week ago, and a lot of cattle have been sold at from \$3.50 to \$3.75 a cwt. The slump in prices also extended to the few choice animals on sale, the top prices for the past week being \$5.10 a cwt., with very few bringing more than a nickel a pound. British cables show that Canadian steers and ranchers were bringing 50 cents a cwt. more on Monday than a week ago, and better prices on good stuff will likely be seen again as soon as the congestion caused by the heavy arrivals of poor quality cattle is relieved. Farmers will certainly do well to keep their cattle at home for a while if they can conveniently do so.

### Hogs

The best hogs are up to 8 cents again, thanks to a stiffening in the Eastern markets and small arrivals from the West.

### Sheep and Lambs

Most of the sheep seen at the stockyards this week have been imported from Montana and other western districts by the packers, and have not been on the market. The few that have been on sale have brought from \$4.75 to \$5.00 for the best sheep, and \$5.50 to \$6.00 for lambs.

## Country Produce

### Butter

Butter is getting scarcer every day, and prices continue to advance. Dealers are now paying 23 cents a pound for good round lots, 26 cents for No. 1 dairy, and 28 cents for fancy dairy.

### Eggs

Most people in Winnipeg have had to quit eating eggs for breakfast owing to the frequency with which their noses have been offended when they have broken the shell. Practically all the eggs now being sold in the city are the cold storage variety, laid last summer and with the germ well developed. There is a big market for high quality eggs in Winnipeg, and fresh eggs, not more than five days old, could be sold for 50 cents a dozen. A few are coming in to private customers, and lots more could be disposed of. Good eggs of any kind are coming in in very small quantities from the country, and dealers are paying 28 cents a dozen for all that will pass the candling test.

### Potatoes

There are very few potatoes moving at the present time, and prices are going higher, 65 cents on cars at Winnipeg being the latest quotation.

### Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices are unchanged at \$2 per 100 pounds for fresh milk, 30 cents per pound of butter fat for sour cream, and 35 cents for sweet cream.

### Live and Dressed Poultry

Butchers are now buying dressed poultry direct from the country. Prices offered are about three cents above live-weight quotations, chickens and ducks bringing 15 cents a pound dressed, and 12 cents live weight, turkeys 18 cents dressed and 14 cents live weight, fowl 12 cents dressed and 9 cents live weight. For the butchers' trade poultry should be dry plucked and the heads cut off, but not drawn.

### TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Nov. 27.—Receipts 107 cars with 1,626 head of cattle, 48 calves, 2,666 hogs and 334 sheep and lambs. Trade active and market firm.

There was but a small offering of export cattle, but these included a load of fair quality which sold at \$6.40.

Although there was practically nothing that could be considered choice as to quality, a large bulk of the offering being common to medium, prices were held good and firm.

Good medium butcher sold firm at \$5.60 to \$5.75. Common to fair, \$5 to \$5.40. Canners firm at \$2.20 to \$3. Cows, heavy, choice, \$5 to \$5.40. Heavy bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.40. Choice export steers, \$6.40. Choice stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Light bulls, \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep and lambs steady to firm. Calves strong at \$4 to \$8. Hog market weak and 50c. lower than last week. Selects, \$6.25 to \$6.35, fed and watered and \$5.90 f.o.b.



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### BRITISH MARKETS

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—John Rogers & Co. state that the improvements in the Birkenhead market was well maintained to-day and although best cattle did not advance the range in price closed considerably firmer and quotations are now: States steers from 13½ to 14½ cents per pound.

Canadians, 13½ to 14 cents.

Ranchers, 12½ to 13½ cents per pound.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 28,000. Market weak at early prices. Beeves, \$4.50 to \$9; Texas steers, \$4 to \$7.50; western steers, \$4.40 to \$7.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$1.80 to \$5.80; calves, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Hogs—Receipts 47,000. Market five cents lower than early. Light, \$5.50 to \$6.20; mixed, \$5.85 to \$6.40; rough, \$5.90 to \$6.10; good to choice, heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.45; pigs, \$4.25 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$6.05 to \$6.30.

Sheep—Receipts 32,000. Market strong. Native, \$2.40 to \$3.65; western, \$2.40 to \$3.70; yearlings, \$3.65 to \$4.50; lambs, native, \$3.50 to \$5.65; western, \$3.50 to \$5.60.

### MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Nov. 27.—Receipts at the Montreal stock yards west end market to-day were 2,000 cattle, 1,400 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs, and 225 calves. For the week, 3,800 cattle—1,950 sheep and lambs, 2,825 hogs, and 300 calves.

Cattle prices were 40c. per 100 pounds lower to-day, with choice steers selling

at \$5 to \$5.75; good, \$5; best cows, \$4.50; good butchers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners, 1½c.; canners bulls, 2½c.; hogs sold at \$6 to \$6.25, and cows \$5 to \$5.25.

### TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on November 24, was 7,636,059.00, as against 8,847,127.20 last week, and 7,837,407.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 5,185,623, last year 3,492,274. Amount of each grade was:

No. 1 Hard	5,429.40	22,848.20
No. 1 Nor.	257,364.40	1,295,104.00
No. 2 Nor.	913,868.00	2,190,595.40
No. 3 Nor.	1,424,766.50	2,257,413.30
No. 4	929,799.50	704,761.20
No. 5	876,475.30	293,764.50
Other grades	2,955,354.30	1,072,919.30
	7,363,059.00	7,837,407.10

### Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 white	43,037.08	265,400.20
No. 2	519,113.16	3,031,879.27
No. 3 white	108,814.09	311,177.29
Mixed	4,970.20	5,911.26
Other grades	616,272.18	476,440.23

	1,292,208.03	4,090,810.23
Barley	831,957.00	609,537.00
Flax	646,438.00	471,311.00

### Shipments

	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	683,452	300,968	68,043
Last year	683,452	46,946	290,079

This righteous indignation you hear so much about, is the kind You demonstrate when angry.

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

## CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

WINNIPEG GRAIN			WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE		
	Tue.	Wk Ago		Tuesday	Week Ago		Tuesday	Week Ago
<b>Cash Wheat</b>			<b>Cattle</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>		
No. 1 Nor.	98	100½	Choice export steers	4.85-5.50	4.90-5.25	Fancy dairy	28c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	95	97½	Good export steers	4.50-4.75	4.65-4.85	No. 1 dairy	26c	24½c-25c
No. 3 Nor.	90	93	Choice butcher steers and	4.50-4.75	4.75-5.00	Good round lots	23c	22c
No. 4	84½	88	heifers					
No. 5	73½	75½	Fair to good butcher steers	4.00-4.25	4.35-4.65	<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>		
No. 6	66½	68½	and heifers			Strictly Fresh	50c	32c
Feed	64½	67½	Common to medium bu cher	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.85	Subject to candling	28c	28c
			steers and heifers					
<b>Cash Oats</b>			Best fat cows	4.00-4.25	4.25-4.50	<b>Potatoes</b>		
No. 2 C.W.	38	42½	Medium Cows	3.40-3.75	3.50-4.00	Per bushel	65c	60c
			Canners	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00			75c-80c
<b>Cash Barley</b>			Best bulls	2.25-3.50	2.25-3.50	<b>Milk and Cream</b>		
No. 3	66	47	Common and medium bulls	2.75-3.00	2.50-2.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter		
			Best stockers and feeders	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.40	fat)	35c	35c
<b>Cash Flax</b>			Light stockers	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.75	Cream for butter-making pur-		
No. 1 N.W.	229		Choice veal calves	5.75-6.50	5.00-5.50	poses (per lb. butter fat)	30c	30c
			Common to medium calves	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.75	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00
<b>Wheat Futures</b>			Best milkers and springers	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	<b>Live Poultry</b>		
November	98½	100½	(each)			Chickens	12c	12c
December	94½	96½	Com'n milkers and springers	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	Fowl	9c	9c
May (old style)	98½	99½	(each)			Old Roosters	9c	5c
May (new style)	97½	99				Ducks	12c	12c
			<b>Hogs</b>			Geese	10c	10c
<b>Oats Futures</b>			Choice hogs	\$8.00	7.75-8.00	Turkeys	14c	14c
November	39½	42½	Rough sows	5.75-7.50	5.75-7.50			
December	38½	39½	Stags	5.00-6.00	4.75-5.75	<b>Hay (per ton)</b>		
May	40½	42½				No. 1 Wild	\$9	\$9
			<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>			No. 2 Wild	\$8	\$8
<b>Flax Futures</b>			Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$13	\$13
November	173½	188	Best killing sheep	4.75-5.00	4.50-5.00			
December	172½	184						

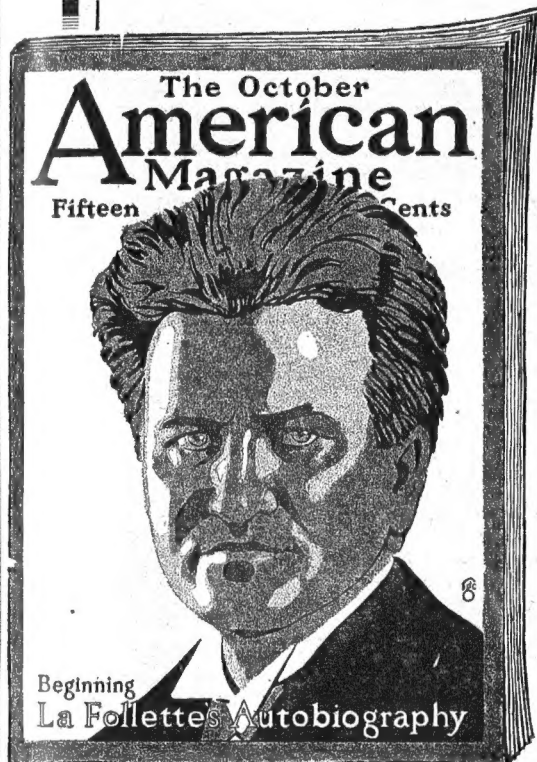


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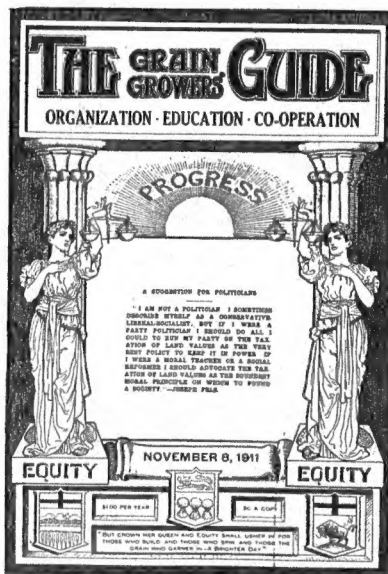
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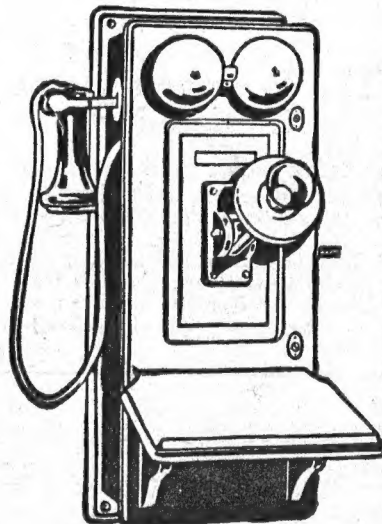
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### CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—Story of the Telephone—Invention—Early Experiments—Present Situation—Value to farmer—Comments of the Press	7-23
II.—Company Organization—Mutual and Stock Companies—Constitution and By-laws—Construction—Survey of Toll Lines	24-39
III.—Constructing the Line—Different Systems—Poles and fittings—Setting the Poles—Guying—Line Wire and Stringing—Splicing—Insulation	36-50
IV.—Installing the Instruments—Connecting to the Line—Protectors—Drop Wires—Inside Wiring—Ground Wires—Batteries—How to use the Telephone—Signals	57-63
V.—Materials Required—For Main Line—For Each Telephone Station	66-68
VI.—The 1317 Type Telephone Set—New Features—Woodwork and Assembly—Transmitter—Receiver—Ringers and Gongs—Generator—Switch Hook—General—Specifications	69-70
VII.—Rules for Wires Crossing Railways—General Order of Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners—Dated Oct. 7th, 1909—Signed by Hon. J. P. Mabee, Chief Commissioner	79-93

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